THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

April 19, 1941

Shanghai Public Utility Charges Face Another Series of Increases

BY JOHN AHLERS

Egal Taken to Indo-China

Stalin Evens Score

Japanese Plot Bared

Red Cross Brings Modern Medicine To China's Interior

VOLUME 96 PRICE 80 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 7

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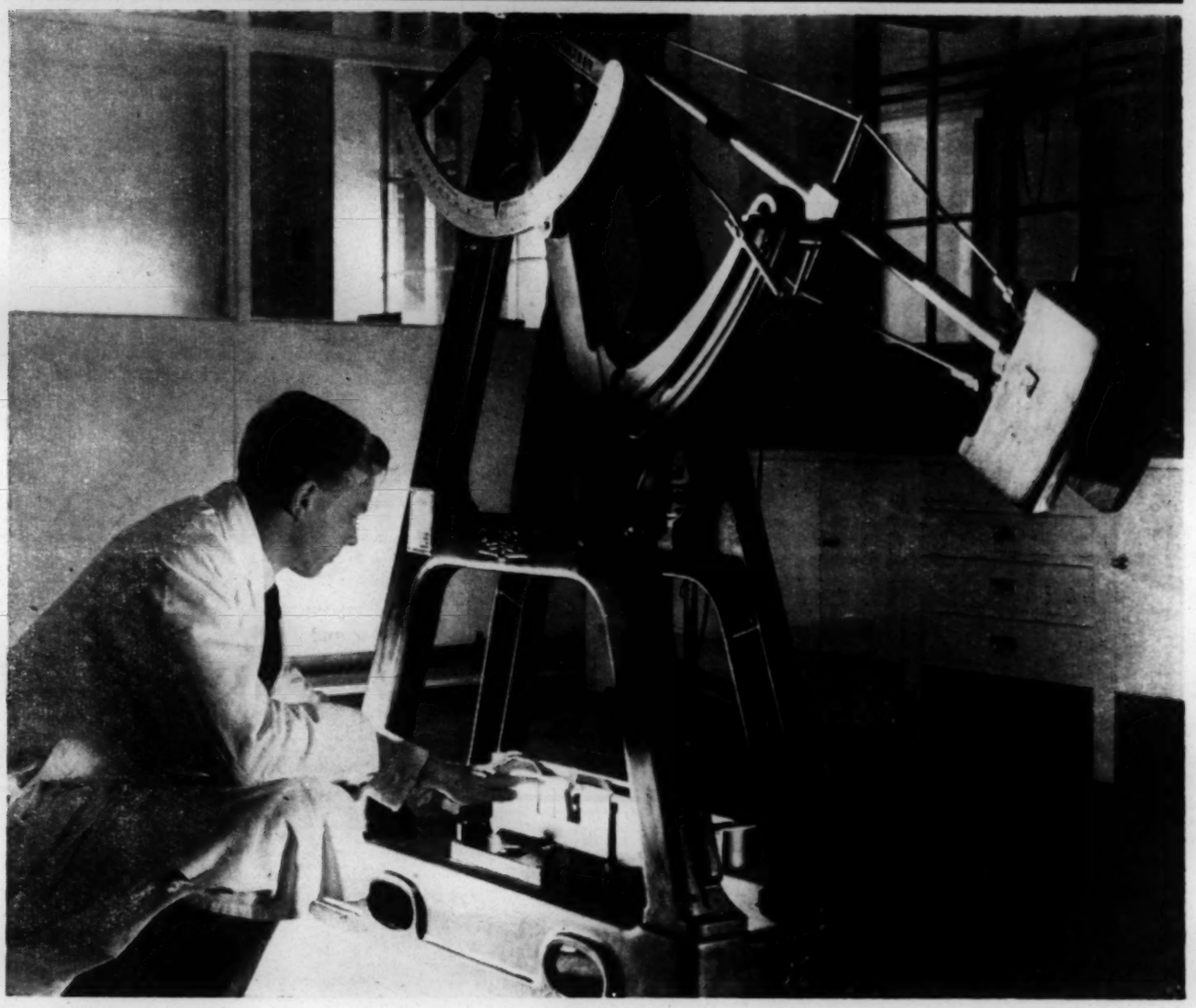

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor:

It seems to me that Mr. Mu Wen-fu's letter which appeared in your April 5th issue is a little too bold in asserting that, after large enough aids come to China from the USA, "Japan will be beaten by China in a very short time." He also says, "Then, the Pacific Ocean will be calm and peaceful and America safe from Japanese menace." I can only hope that all this will be true, but there is reason for worrying that it may not.

Without doubt, China needs American help to carry on her struggle. But American can (and should) only "help those who help themselves." If China herself does not do the utmost to develop all her latent forces against the enemy, it is meaningless to rush aids to her from without. America, as China's fellow-fighter against fascism, is a helper. She is not to be regarded as a scapegoat. There is no reason she should strengthen China, unless this strength is used against Japan, the common enemy.

I say that China today is not centering her entire energy against Japan because reports from the interior are forcing us to this conclusion. Many anti-Japanese organizations have been closed down so as to enforce educational regimentation. Innocent young people are put into concentration camps on the charge of "dangerous thinking." Men of high learning whose zeal for national salvation has made them outspoken about the profiteering activities of some high government officers as a cause for the soaring cost of living have been detained or even disappeared. Those who are industrious and patriotic and active in various walks of life are suspected of being communists and are watched by secret agents. Then, there is the downhill development of the Kuomintang-Communist relationship, climaxing in the "disbandment" of the New Fourth Army. The many letters of concern and disapproval you have published in these columns indicate that, in spite of the monopoly of news-despatching by the Kuomintang, a considerable number of people are nevertheless worrying about the possible outcome of the conflict.

If China is really devoting her entire power to fighting Japan, she would not have allowed frictions to exist. She would have purified the government of reactionary pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese "appeasers." She would have also encouraged democracy and the mobilization of the total population to the anti-Japanese task. At present, it seems as if the reactionary, partisan-spirited group in Chungking is attempting to use the Chinese war against Japan as a "capital" to draw American help. But once with American help in mind, they are more interested to preserve their own position and power than to drive away the Japanese.

War supplies are precious to America herself. She can give them to China only if such supplies, together with China's own efforts to collect all her resources and men powers for the sole aim of opposing Japanese aggression, can strengthen China in such a way as to become a clumsy millstone hung around the neck of Japanese southward expansion. So, while, as Mr. Mu says, the U.S.A. should help China, China has her responsibility too.

J. L. Smith

5 April, 1941, Shanghai

RESISTANCE ENDED?

To the Editor:

The enduring power of the Chinese is well-known. They can bear bodily sufferings if they know they are not suffering for nothing. The disbanding order of the New Fourth Army, however is a hard blow to them. The future which they used to believe to belong to the grows fainter and fainter. The split between the two parties means the end of the resistance war much to ecstacy of the enemy. The Chinese are not interested in political intrigues. What they are interested in is that they can drive the Japanese out and be a free nation. They believe that the New Fourth Army has fought well, and never before have they heard anything against it as a strong anti-Japanese force. It was the revival of the same old hostility against the communists—which almost ruined the nation with internecine fighting for almost ten years—that may explain the Incident. No Chinese believes that the reason is the so-called military discipline and military orders; and therefore every Chinese is very much worried over the future.

CHAO SUNG-NIEN

Chungking, April 7, 1941

LYON'S BOOK

To the Editor:

I would recommend that you read Eugene Lyon's "Stalin—Czar of All the Russias," for the key to recent developments leading to the Russo-Japanese "neutrality" treaty. In particular don't miss Page 223 describing the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation.

JS

Shanghai,
April 13.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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JAPAN'S REDS AND WHITES

To the Editor:

After the announcement of the Russ-Jap Love-Pact, a friend asked me what effect it would have on the Jap reds who have been quiet for four years. I therefore asked a Japanese military friend. He replied, "There are no reds in Japan, that is, none outside of Jail." Also, I was told that the head of Japan's White Russian Committee at Tientsin went to his boss and asked, "Who in hell are we supposed to fight now that you have betrayed us by befriending our enemies?" The Japanese officer's reply was to order the Russian's arrest.

PUZZLED

Shanghai, April 15, 1941

D.A.R. Hold Annual Meeting

The daughters of the American Revolution, one of the oldest American organizations in Shanghai, held their annual meeting on Wednesday April 9. New officers elected included: Miss B. M. Hille, Regent; Mrs. A. M. Dunlap, Vice-Regent and Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. L. Boynton, Treasurer; Mrs. N. M. West, Chaplain; Mrs. J. Macbeth, Publicity Secretary; and Miss Ethel Allan, Mrs. A. M. Thomson, and Mrs. J. Macbeth, Directors. There was a musical program given by Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. J. Barensprung. The meeting opened with the customary D.A.R. Ritual and the saluting of flags. The annual report referred chiefly to the production of supplies for Chinese hospitals and sewing work for refugees.

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

April 16, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	11¾
Amer. Waterworks	4⅞
Anaconda Copper	23¼
Bethlehem Steel	72
Chrysler	59⅝
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2½
Gen. Motors	40
Goodyear T. & R.	17¼
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	24½
Lockheed Aircraft	20½
Mont. Ward	38¾
N. Y. Central	12¼
Texas Corp	37¾
U. S. Steel	52⅞

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	11.30/30
New York Rubber, May	23.25/25
New York Hides, June	13.58B/90A
Chicago Wheat, May	91⅝/91⅝
Chicago Corn, May	68⅝/68⅝
New York Sugar, No. 4, May	0.75B/75½A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

Americans Reject Club Sale Plans

Members of the Shanghai American Club rejected by an overwhelming majority last week the motion to sell their club-house at 209 Foochow Road. The forces against the motion to sell the club premises were marshalled by Mr. N. F. Allman, prominent American lawyer and Shanghai Municipal Council member.

Members believed that the overwhelming majority which rejected the motion to sell the club house clearly reaffirmed the fact that the American community in Shanghai and the members of the club do not intend to abandon their established interests in this country.

Japanese Rice Yield Decreases

Japan's rice yield last years totalled 60,870,000 koku, a decrease of 8,000,000 koku from the previous year, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, told Provincial Governors during a conference at Tokyo. One koku is the equivalent of about five bushels.

Mr. Ishiguro urged the governors to cooperate with the Government in smooth execution of a 10-year plan by about 12,000,000 koku and the production of barley by about 12,500,000 koku.

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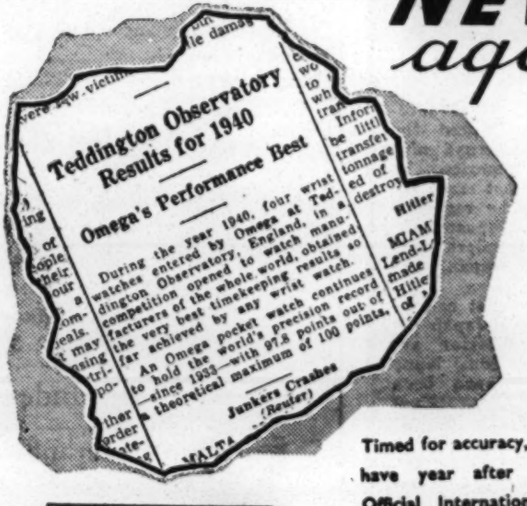
Teddington Observatory Results for 1940
Omega's Performance Best
During the year 1940, four wrist watches entered by Omega at Teddington Observatory, England, in a competition opened to watch manufacturers of the whole world, obtained the very best timekeeping results so far achieved by any wrist watch. An Omega pocket watch continues to hold the world's precision record since 1933—with 97.8 points out of a theoretical maximum of 100 points.
Junkers Crashes
(Reuter)
MALTA

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Shanghai Rate of Exchange, during APRIL 15—17 1941

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.
Demand Selling rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	=Sh.$19.05	=Sh.$19.05	=Sh.$19.27
Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.				=Sh.$18.60	=Sh.$18.60	=Sh.$18.82
Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0				=Sh.$74.56	=Sh.$75.29	=Sh.$75.29
Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0				=Sh.$72.45	=Sh.$73.14	=Sh.$73.14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Selling rate during APRIL 15—17 1941

Shanghai $100. equals Yen	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	22½	22½	22
Shanghai $100. equals Guilders				9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Rupees				18	17⅞	17⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Pesos				10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $				21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

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STALIN DIVIDES CHINA WITH JAPAN —EVENS SCORES WITH ENEMIES

Mr. Eugene Lyons, well known American journalist, disclosed at least one important motive which inspired Joseph Stalin in signing the so-called Neutrality Pact with Japan—the motive of revenge!

Lyons was stationed for several years in Moscow as correspondent for *United Press*, later returning to the United States to lecture. In his book, "Stalin—Czar of All the Russias," published recently, the American correspondent told of the ill-starred Russian communist cooperation with the Kuomintang Party in China in 1926-1927—which began at Canton and ended in civil war and disaster at the Yangtsze. According to Mr. Lyons, the defeat of his plans in China remained the most disastrous and disgraceful defeat in Stalin's career. "Knowing his stubborn memory and calculated patience in matters of revenge, it is safe to assume that to this day Stalin nurtures a dream of retribution for Chiang Kai-shek," declared Mr. Lyons, and continued, "The Kremlin still (written in 1940) provides a lackadaisical support to China against Japan.....But the festering sore of the Kuomintang insult of 1927-1928 must not be forgotten in watching the further unfolding of Stalinist policy in the Far East."

This statement by Mr. Lyons and the map reproduced on our next page from a leading American business journal constituted uncanny forecasts of coming developments. But Mr. Lyons might have gone further and pointed out that Stalin's desire for revenge over what happened in 1927-28 was not limited to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang, but also included the directors of British and American policy in the Far East who supported Gen. Chang Kai-shek and his associates in established the National Government at Nanking. It also might be mentioned that the collapse of Communist plans in China in 1927-1928, for which Trotsky was largely held responsible, was seized upon by Stalin and used by him to oust his hated rival.

Isn't it possible that the recent split in the Kuomintang-Communist "United Front," which was promoted by Russia in both China and Spain, also constituted a potent motive for Stalin's latest action in "selling China down the river?" And, don't forget that Russia had a non-aggression treaty with China, which Stalin also violated when he joined with Japan in the mutual recognition of seized Chinese territory in North China.

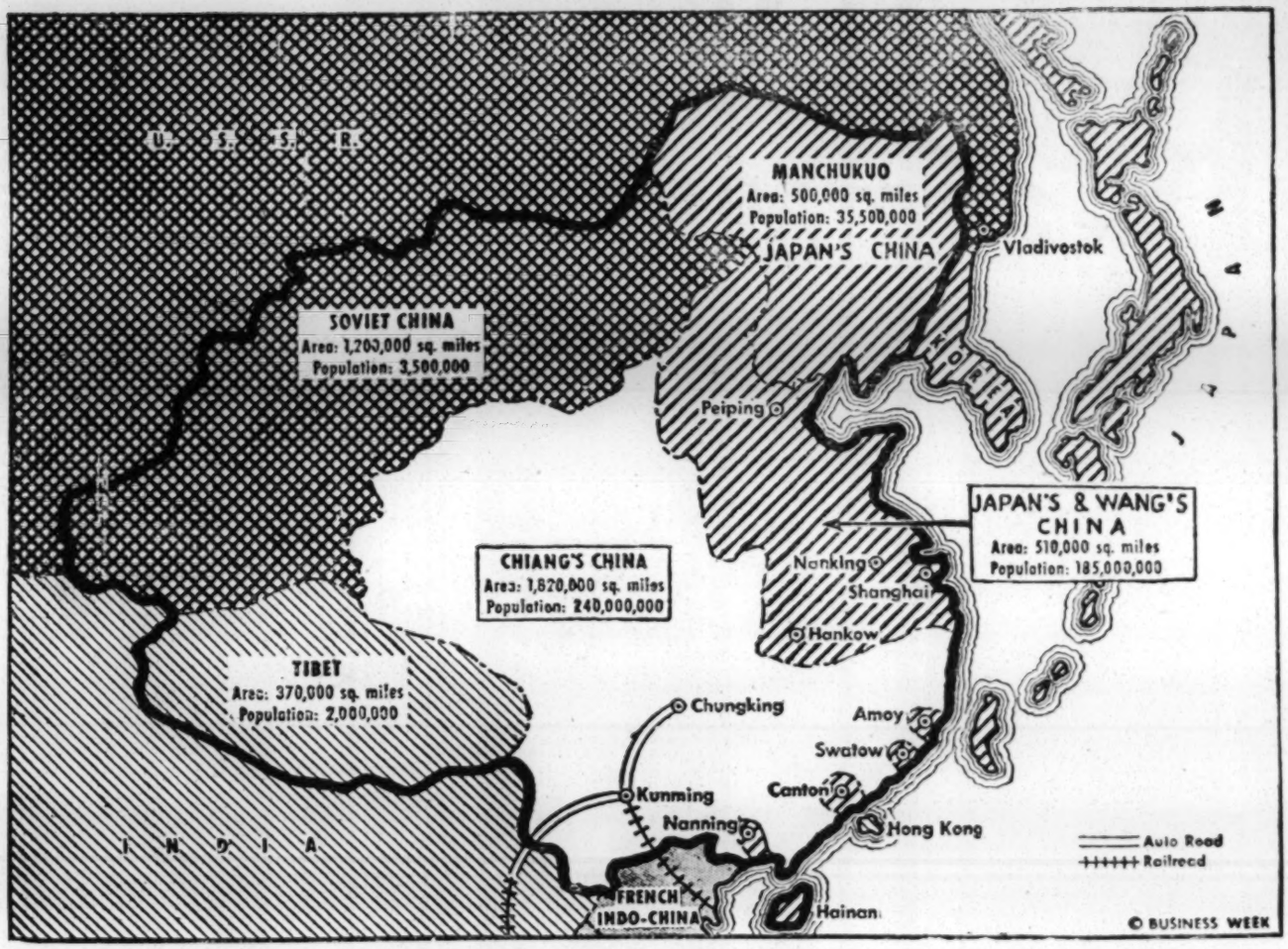
But the element of revenge, of which Stalin holds no monopoly, was not the only motive which inspired him to make a deal with Imperialist Japan—at China's expense: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the largest country in the world from the standpoint of land area. It stretches across the two continents from the North Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Its western borders brush against Finland, the Baltic sea, Germany, Hungary and Rumania. On the south it is bounded by Rumania, the Black Sea, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China—and Japan-Manchukuo.

"Appeals to His American Friends"

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan, is head of an army-dominated Cabinet, described as the most-totalitarian-minded and anti-liberal in Japan's history. Konoye, once a parlor radical is now a great admirer of Adolf Hitler and prides himself on his vague resemblance to the Nazi leader. Konoye now says he is a Fascist. When Prince Konoye was informed of the signing of the Russo-Japanese Pact, he declared that it would form the basis for a "speedy and concrete solution of various problems."

Russia controls one-sixth of the earth's land surface, yet Stalin is still land-hungry, witness his deal with Hitler last year for the division of Poland and absorption of the Balkan states, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and a portion of Finland. Undoubtedly the bait of vast sections of Chinese territory, including outright control of Mongolia —now guaranteed by Japan, Germany and Italy—with a sphere of influence over other large sections of northern and northwestern China, probably embracing Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang, was not to be resisted. Obviously it constituted a complete break with revolutionary Russia of twenty-four years ago when the enthusiastic and altruistic leaders telegraphed the Chinese Government offering to restore to China complete rights in Manchuria, including the Chinese Eastern Railway, which Czarist Russi had filched in an earlier imperialistic era. Stalin la sold the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan, over Chi protest! The opportunity offered to seize vast terr

What Matsuoka And Stalin Did to China!



This map, published by Business Week a year ago, probably covers quite accurately the approximate extent of the Stalin-Matsuoka real estate deal, probably the greatest land-grab in history. Japan got Manchukuo embracing an area of 500,000 square miles with 35,500,000 people, with the title guaranteed by Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, and in all probability obtained recognition for the remainder of Japan's conquests in China proper, which, including the Nanking puppet area amounts to 1,000,000 square miles with 220,000,000 people. Stalin got the better of it from the standpoint of territory; he got 1,200,000 square miles, but only 3,500,000 people. China's area and population are reduced about one-half.

from helpless China at little or no expense therefore constituted an all-powerful incentive—aside from the element of political revenge and the further element of military strategy concerned with protection against German aggression on the Balkan front and in the Near East.

JAPAN'S THREE MOTIVES

It was said that Japan had three objectives when she launched her invasion of the Asiatic Continent, beginning in Manchuria in 1931, and in China proper in 1937. First, Japan wanted to block nationalist development and industrialization of China; second, Japan wanted to prevent the commercial expansion of the United States in the Far East; third, Japan wanted to block Russian industrialization and commercial expansion in Siberia.

By seizing Manchuria and threatening the Soviet's position in Siberia and Mongolia, the Japanese hoped to block the Russian program of developing Siberia and ultimately hoped to control those regions. Japan's ambitions were signalized by her dispatch of a vast army to the Manchurian provinces, her attempts to encircle Vladivostok, her attempted invasion of Outer Mongolia and her aggressive attitude along the entire border between Manchuria and the territories of the U. S. S. R. A further element was Japan's attempt to organize the White Russians and use them in setting up a Russo-Monogol state which was designed to cut off Soviet territory and political influence at Lake Baikal. But of possibly greater significance, even than these moves, was Japan's promotion of the so-called Anti-Commintern League, which preceded the Tokyo-Rome-Berlin Axis agreement.

But Japan's grandoise program failed. Imperialist Nippon has been forced to compromise with the Red Devil of Communism. She was defeated in two test "wars" at Changkufeng, on the Korean border, near Vladivostok, and at Nomonhan on the Manchurian-Mongolian border, where Japan was seeking a gap in Soviet defenses with the object of advancing on Urga and ultimately invading Siberia. The Japanese failed in both attempts, particularly in Nomonhan battle where the Japanese could not cope with the Soviet's mechanical equipment and lost some 18,000 men. Therefore, after four years, of expensive and disastrous warfare on the Continent, with her armies bogged down in China, and with her chief maritime rival on the Pacific—the United States—rapidly expanding militarily and industrially, the Japanese found themselves in a position of isolation internationally and in a situation of bankruptcy and near-revolution domestically.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT

The so-called "Neutrality Pact," which Russia signed with Japan's representatives in Moscow on April 13, was to the following effect, the text being supplied by

the official Soviet *Tass* news agency, in a dispatch from Moscow, dated April 14:

"As a result of negotiations held in the course of the past few days in Moscow between the Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR and the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, V. Molotov and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Yosuke Matsuoka, a pact of neutrality between the Soviet Union and Japan was signed on April 13, as well as a declaration of mutual respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchukuo.

"The negotiations proceeded with the participation of J. Stalin and on behalf of Japan—the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Gen. Tatekawa.

The texts of the pact and declaration are as follows:

"Neutrality pact between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, guided by the desire to strengthen peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, decided to conclude a pact on neutrality for which purpose they appointed as their representative:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—Vyacheslav Molotov, the Chairman of the Council of the Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; His Majesty Emperor of Japan—Yosuke Matsuoka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Yositsugu Tatekawa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the USSR, who after the exchange of their credentials which were found in due and proper form, agreed on the following:

(1) That both contracting parties undertake to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them and mutually respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the other contracting party.

(2) Should one of the contracting parties become the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third-powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality throughout the duration of the conflict.

(3) The present pact comes into force from the day of its ratification by both contracting parties and remains valid for 5 years. In case neither of the contracting parties denounces the pact one year before the expiration of the term, it will be considered automatically prolonged for the next 5 years.

(4) The present pact is subject to ratification as soon as possible. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Tokyo also as soon as possible.

"In confirmation whereof, the above named representatives signed the present pact in two copies drawn up in the Russian and Japanese languages and affixed thereto their seals. Done in Moscow on April 13, 1941, which corresponds the 13th day of the 4th months of the 16th year of Showa. Signed V. Molotov, Yosuke Matsuoka, Yositsugu Tatekawa.

DECLARATION

"In conformity with the spirit of neutrality pact concluded on April 13, 1941 between the USSR and Japan, the Governments of the USSR and Japan in the interests of ensuring peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries solemnly declared that the USSR pledges to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of Manchukuo, and Japan pledges to respect the territorial integrity of the Mongolian People's Republic. Moscow, April 13, 1941. Signed on behalf of the Government of the USSR, V. Molotov; on behalf of the Government of Japan—Yosuke Matsuoka, Yositsugu Tatekawa."

On the following day the Soviet authorities issued through *Tass* a translation of an editorial which appeared in the Moscow newspaper *Pravda*. The editorial reviewed past relations with Japan dating back to the Russo-Japanese war of 1901. Referring to that struggle, which ended in defeat for Russia and the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty, the Soviet organ said that it was not Russia or the Russian people, who suffered defeat, but the anti-popular Czarist regime. Since that time the relations of Japan and Russia and later between the USSR and Japan had been "rather strained" and on occasion had degenerated into armed encounter. Japanese intervention in Siberia in 1918-1922, "when certain Japanese statesmen tried to impose their will upon the Soviet Union, the Changkufeng (Lake Khassan) incident, the bloody encounter at Nomonhan (Khalkningol River), when the Soviet Army administered an annihilating rebuff to the Japanese, made it "not difficult to realize how far from normal the relations between Japan and the USSR had developed....Some Japanese statesmen attempted to treat the USSR as the object of their aggressive policy....That was a profound mistake because the USSR had pursued a consistent policy of peace, never permitting anyone to dictate a policy alien to its interests...."

World's Greatest Juggler

Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

Following an explanation of the provisions in the Treaty, the Soviet spokesman said that the Neutrality Pact and Declaration had cleared the road for the settlement of other outstanding issues, notably the fishery convention and the matter of a trade treaty between the two countries. "Therefore, by signing the pact, the Soviet Union and Japan assumed definite obligations which they will certainly fulfill since the tendencies of the development of both countries make it imperative for them to be good neighbors and not to hinder each other in the realization of their historic tasks....."

STALIN WENT TO THE DEPOT

When Matsuoka made his memorable trip to Europe, he stopped over in Moscow for a brief period, then proceeded to Berlin and Rome. He had an interview with Stalin and Molotov on the outward journey and was given enthusiastic receptions in both Berlin and Rome, but nothing which happened on the trip—not even the signing of the pact—attracted half the attention in the Tokyo newspapers as the report stating that Joseph Stalin, head of the Soviet Union, went to the railway station to see Matsuoka off on his return journey. Although such happenings are common in Washington and London and other world capitals, it was claimed this

was the first time that Stalin had ever left the Kremlin to accompany a foreign visitor to the railway station Some of the correspondents were reminded of a statement by Stalin seveal years ago when being interviewed by a Japanese newspaperman. Stalin exclaimed, "You know that I too am an Oriental."

The fact that Stalin went to such pains to impress the Japanese emissary indicated—to some observers—that Matsuoka made more far-reaching concessions to Japan than were indicated in the published document. It was reported in Tokyo several weeks ago that when Japan first broached the question of a non-aggression pact, the Russians countered with a request that Japan agree to the following:

1—Recognize Mongolia as a part of the Soviet Union.
2—Restore traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway, without inspection or interference with cargoes.
3—Restore southern Sakhalien and Kuriles to Russia.
4—Restore Soviet rights in North Manchuria.
5—Cease military movements in Inner-Mongolia (Chahar and Suiyuan) which menaced the security of Outer-Mongolia.

Whether this report was correct is not known, but that the published document was accompanied by secret clauses is generally believed. It must not be overlooked that Japan sent to Moscow as Ambassador several months ago a line officer, Gen. Tatekawa, who participated in the drafting of the present treaty. Despite reports to the contrary from Chungking, some observers are of opinion that Russia has agreed to stop shipments of war materials to Chungking over the motor road wihch extends from Lanchow, Kansu, across Sinkiang to Alma Ata in Soviet Turkestan. In some quarters it is thought that that Stalin's agreement to cease shipments to Chungking may have been conditioned on Japan's stoppage of traffic over the Burma Road—leading to the belief that Japan's first move, following the signing of the pact, will be in this direction, either through an attempt to invade Yunnan, or an invasion of Burma through French Indo-China.

CHUNGKING PROTESTS

The Soviet action in signing the pact with Japan brought a quick reaction—and protest—from Chungking, to the effect that the agreement violates the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, signed on August 21, 1937; the League of Nations resolution pertaining to non-recognition of Manchukuo and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of May 31, 1924 in which Moscow acknowledged that "Outer-Mongolia is an integral part of the Republic of China and respects China's sovereignty therein." In the Non-Aggression treaty which Soviet Russia signed with the National Government of China in 1937, after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Soviet Union "obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind, either directly or indirectly, to such third Power or Powers at any time during the entire conflict, and also to refrain from taking any action or entering into any agreement which may be used by the aggressor or aggressors to the disadvantage of China."

It was of significance that only a few days prior to the signing of the pact with Japan—which obviously violated the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact—the Moscow authorities had protested to Hungary over that country's invasion of Yugoslavia, on the ground that Hungary's action violated the Soviet-Hungary non-aggression treaty signed only six months ago!

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, on April 15, issued the following statement:

"On the 13th inst., the U.S.S.R. and Japan, in signing a Neutrality Pact, issued a joint Declaration in which Japan undertook to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the so-called 'People's Republic of Mongolia' and the Soviet Union undertook to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the so-called 'Empire of Manchukuo'.

"It is an indisputable fact that the four North-Eastern Provinces and Outer Mongolia are integral parts of the Republic of China and always will remain Chinese territory.

"The Chinese Government and people cannot recognize any engagements entered into between Third powers which are derogatory to Chinese territorial and administrative integrity.

"The Chinese Government wishes to state that the Soviet-Japanese Declaration has no binding force whatsoever on China."

Dr. Wang Chung-hui also announced that Russia had assured China that the Russo-Japanese pact had no binding effect on China and that there would be no cessation of Russian aid to China. Dr. Wang also pointed out that since Outer-Mongolia and Manchuria were Chinese territory, the Chinese Government could not recognize any engagements entered into between Third Powers which were derogatory to Chinese territorial and administrative integrity. He therefore pointed out that the pact has no binding effect on China, and emphasized that Mongolia and Manchuria "always will be Chinese territory."

It was pointed out in Chungking that the Russo-Japanese Pact made no mention of the borders of either Manchuria or Mongolia, an interesting point because there was no reference to "inner" or "outer" Mongolia. Does the pact extend to and include Kalgan, for instance?

"Both East and West"

Loring in Providence, R. I. Evening Bulletin

THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Since the belief prevails that the recent break between the Chinese Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party may have exerted a sinister influence in Moscow, it was interesting to observe reactions of the Chinese reds and their publications. The *Sin Hua Jih Pao*, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party at Chungking, had not—up to the writing of these paragraphs, April 15—made any mention of the Pact. A dispatch from Chungking (*Havas*) said there were two schools of thought in the Chinese war-time Capital, one group believing that Soviet Russia, suspicious of Germany, wished to make sure of Japan's neutrality in the event of a conflict with the Reich, while the other group was of opinion that by concluding the pact Russia wished to encourage a Japanese drive to the South and thus enhance the risk of war between Japan and the United States. The *Havas* dispatch said that in either case, China probably would not be able to obtain further help from Russia.

A dispatch (*Domei*) from New York said that the Chinese Communists were "stunned" by the pact, according to dispatches published in the United States from the Chinese capital city. Another Chungking dispatch *(Havas)* said that opinion prevailed that the pact was aimed chiefly at Great Britain but other observers believed that China was the worst sufferer. This was the opinion expressed in the United States, the *New York Times* saying,

> **"It is a jolt to all who had hoped that Russia's diplomacy would emerge from its fog of ambiguity and unmistakably line up against the Axis."**
>
> **"From this standpoint, the one crumb of comfort is that it may have been done to free Russia from a Japanese attack in the East if M. Joseph Stalin should at last decide that he is forced to defend the U.S.S.R. against German aggression from the west. As against this hope, the new pact definitely imperils the position of China.**
>
> **"Even if there should be no immediate division of China into Russo-Japanese spheres of interest, the agreement may free more Japanese for attack on China.**
>
> **"At the same time, it may deepen the division within China between the Communists and Chungking.**
>
> **"The agreement will also force the British to maintain as much strength as possible near Singapore.**
>
> **"It creates a problem for the United States regarding how much naval strength must be kept in the Atlantic and the Pacific. On the surface, and in short, the new pact is a diplomatic victory for Chancellor Adolf Hitler though with at least a possibility that it could prove the reverse."**

Dispatches through *United Press* from Washington quoted Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. as declaring that American aid to China would be maintained at the present pace and Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared there would be no change in American policy as a result of the Russo-Japanese Pact. Secretary Hull said that the significance of the pact "could be over-estimated.....The agreement would seem descriptive of a situation which, in effect, has existed between the two countries for some time past.....Therefore, it was no surprise, although some doubts existed as to whether the two governments would agree to say it in writing .....The policy of the American Government, of course, remains unchanged."

PUPPETS FULLY APPROVE

Like dutiful children, Japan's puppets all expressed fullest approval of the Pact as well as the theft of Chinese territory. The North China Political Commission at Peiping wired its congratulations to Prince Konoye. The Manchukuo State Council welcomed the Pact "by which peace on the Soviet Russian-Manchurian border will be speeded up." French Indo-China's spokesmen expressed the hope that there would not be any "immediate" change in Japanese policy as a result of the Pact, which indicated "ascension of Japan's position and decline of British influence (**Domei**)." Gen. Chang Chung-hui, Premier of the puppet state of Manchukuo, said that the clarification of the Manchukuo-Soviet Russian boundary "was indeed splendid and would help stabilize the Far East." The Vichy Government in France regarded the Pact as a document of historic importance as it "puts an end to uneasiness and of tension which extended back to 1931 when Japan conquered Manchuria." Rome welcomed the Pact as adding new strength to the Axis Powers "vis-a-vis British and American animosities." "Germany cannot but approve the principle of the Russo-Japanese Pact," declared the semi-official **Politische und Diplomatische Korrespondenz.** London was cautious in its comment, **The Times** calling attention to the omission of certain unspecified points "which indicated how far the Pact fell short of German hopes." The Nanking regime thought the Pact was a "prelude to war in the Pacific, but perhaps not so quickly as war followed the Nazi-Russian Non-Aggression Agreement." One Nanking paper said that "since Japan has no ambition in China, the elimination of the China problem removes the only obstacle to rapprochement between Japan and Russia....Japan only wants to emancipate the peoples of Asia and expand southward."

A Question and an Answer on Exterritoriality!

The following letters appeared in the March 3 *New Republic* under the heading, "Extra-Territoriality in China":

Sir: Lin Yutang's article "China Speaks to America" [The New Republic, January 27] is interesting. Having lived in China from 1907 to 1936, I know something of the country. Most American missionaries in China would have been glad to see extra-territoriality done away with long ago, but I would like to ask Dr. Lin what effect it would have in the portions of the country occupied by the Japanese. For one thing, would it not allow the Japanese to control the International Settlements in Shanghai and Tientsin?

Pinehurst, N. C.

Sada C. Tomlinson.

Sir: The question of abilition of extra-territorality is as complicated as the present-day Shanghai situation. It cannot be treated apart from other general Sino-foreign relationships, but certain points are clear. In territories under Japanese control, the Japanese will certainly ignore it under the pretext of military rule, and after the war China will certainly abolish it. The actual application of Chinese jurisdiction is possible only in Free China. In territories under the puppet regime, the puppet authorities will naturally want to exercise jurisdiction over American nationals. But then the American government does not recognize the puppet regime, so that there would be quite a mess. The abolition of extra-territoriality must be restricted to territories under the effective jurisdiction of the Chinese government.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Lin Yutang.

JAPANESE DOVES

By ALFRED NOYES

"Japan has the heart of a dove of peace, but a snake—the United States and Great Britain—has placed its eggs in the dove's nest," said a Japanese spokesman. What follows is a comment on that remark by a noted British poet in the New York Times.

Somebody went round slapping faces;
Slapped white women and smacked white men.
(Small mistake! And a doll's grimaces!
Somebody, now, is a child of ten!)
Mellica laying an egg in dove-nest,
Egg of an adder. By small mistake,
Dove, if broody, might sit on love-nest,
Keep on sitting, and hatch out snake!

Somebody want to keep East all yellow.
That's why he kill John Chinaman. See?
That's why Hitler the velly best fellow.
(Somebody grinned like a chimpanzee.)
Japanese take white man to Sing-Sing.
Japanese make damn fine Police.
White man strip, till he don't wear ting-ting.
Somebody, now, is a dove of peace.

Somebody tink three bombs assist you,
Dropped on ship of the C.P.R.
(Small mistake. So solly we missed you.
Take off hats to the British tar.
If it had sunk, and left no traces,
We **could have said it was done by Greece.)**
Somebody went round walloping faces.
Somebody, now, is a duck of peace.

Somebody see the English soldiers
Marching away to Mellican band.
Wonder why this Mellican music
Make them happy; don't understand.
Somebody tink that it mean "don't worry!
See you later; and then some more!"
Axis always in too much hurry!
(Who's that singing, in Singapore?)

Somebody wanted to stamp like Prussia.
Somebody's grown too big for his boots.
Mellican fleet is not like Russia.
What will be left if Mellica shoots?—
Japanese fleet in the grim tide-races
Turning to junks as the thunders cease—
Somebody's finished with slapping faces.
Somebody, now, is a dove of peace.

No Serious Silting of Whangpoo Despite Lack of Dredging

The Whangpoo River, which serves as a harbor for Shanghai, has not silted up to any serious extent despite the fact there was a stoppage of dredging operations for a considerable period due to Japanese detention of the dredgers.

Largely as a result of a report by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the impression was created that the harbor had become so filled with silt that deep-draft shipping might not be able to enter the port. The report by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was reprinted in a recent book entitled, "British Relations With China, 1931-1939," which was published by the Institute of Pacific Relations (Kelly and Walsh). The book was reviewed in *The China Weekly Review* on March 29.

As a result of the publication of the review of the Institute's book, which apparently gave an incorrect impression of the condition of the Shanghai harbor, we are in receipt a communication from an authoritative engineering source, which gives accurate information on the subject. Of special interest is the curious situation that the water in the Whangpoo is normally deeper than the water on the bar at the entrance to the Yangtsze, as indicated in figures of soundings taken by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. However, a newer and deeper channel has been discovered slightly to the north of the troublesme Fairy Flats, which are subject to serious silting.

The report of actual conditions in the Whangpoo, which, as stated in the foregoing, was written in reply to statements appearing in the book issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations follows:

"In a recently issued publication entitled "British Relations with China 1931/1939" certain erroneous statements appear regarding the condition of the Whangpoo and the estuary. Quoting the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the author of the above work stated that owing to the cessation of dredging the Whangpoo had shoaled; and that there is even a danger that in course of time deep-draft shipping would not be able to enter the port of Shanghai. Investigations indicate that these alarming reports are at variance with established facts.

"It is quite true that owing to the seizure and detention of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board's dredging plant after the outbreak of hostilities here in 1937, dredging of the river ceased for a year or so, but the successful dispositions of the former distinguished engineer of the Conservancy Board, Mr. de Rijke, have proved so effective that even with the temporary stoppage of dredging the Whangpoo has not shoaled appreciably. In 1906 it will be recalled normal lines were laid down by the Conservancy Board in consultation with the Customs Authorities, and to guide the stream between these lines more training works of various types were built in different parts of the river under the direction of Mr. de Rijke, and at a few other places where the channel was too narrow the fairway has been widened by dredging. But it should be understood that the main part of the Board's dredging operations of late have been in connection with the removal from time to time of convex sand-banks caused by the accumulation of silt at river bends such as the Pootung Point, etc., and where necessary for the dislodgment of similar deposits off private jetties—the latter dredging being at the expense of the owners thereof, and not a direct responsibility of the Conservancy Board.

"A brief statement on the state of the Whangpoo was issued by the Customs Authorities in July 1938 indicating that in August 1937 the depth at lowest low water at the following points of the river were as follows:—

Woosung Bar	31.5 feet
Astraea Channel	25-30 „
Black Point	25.5 „
Wayside Bar	28 „

The depth registered at the same time on the Fairy Flats (the Yangtze Bar) at lowest low water was about 15 feet; and seeing that the rise of the tide there, (Spring tides) varies from about 15/17 feet, the depth of water on the Bar averages therefore about 30 feet at high water (Spring tides). The range of the tide in the Whangpoo (Spring tides) is from about 9 to 11 feet, and it follows, therefore, that at the shallowest part of the river there is a highwater depth of some 34 feet (spring tides)—or a few feet more than the depth of water on the Yangtze Bar. From what precedes it will be realised that so long as the depth of water in the Whangpoo remains more than the depth of water on the Yangtze Bar, shipping interests here will not be prejudiced to any appreciable extent provided the Bar does not shoal; and that the entry of ships into the port of Shanghai is thus governed by the depth of water on the Fairy Flats, which have never been dredged but the depth has nevertheless been maintained.

Recent surveys and investigations show that the Whangpoo has not appreciably shoaled to lesser depths than those mentioned above—in other words, the depth of water found in the Whangpoo remains more than the depth of water on the Fairy Flats: thus from a navigational point of view the conditions remain satisfactory in the Shanghai river. And seeing that dredging in some parts of the Whangpoo has recommenced it is not anticipated that either it or the approaches thereto will deteriorate.

The new suction dredger "Chien She" was originally acquired for the purpose of deepening the Fairy Flats, in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee Consulting Engineers (Shanghai Harbour Investigation, 1921), in order to provide a channel for the passage of ships drawing 33 feet at ordinary neap high water. But when the dredger arrived in Shanghai in 1935, the able Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Dr. Chatley, formed the opinion that it was preferable to improve instead a deeper channel found slightly to the North of the Fairy Flats, and a recent survey in the vicinity has fully justified his decision in this respect. The "Chien She" is now operating in this new channel, which has been already marked to some extent by the Customs Authorities, and there are indications that shipping will find it superior to the approach over the Fairy Flats as Dr. Chatley anticipated.

Nanking Celebrates

Nanking recently celebrated the first anniversary of the "puppet" Government. President Wang Ching-wei was host at a cocktail party, his guests including Japanese, Manchukuoan and foreign officials. Seen in the above picture of the party are Wang (left), standing beside Mr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and (right) Lieut.-General Seisiro Itagaki, who is General Shunroku Hata's Chief of Staff.

Quo Tai-Chi Becomes Foreign Minister at Chungking

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, whose appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, was announced at Chungking early this month is generally regarded as one of China's most skilled diplomats. He will succeed Dr. Wang Chung-hui, also widely known for his successful handling of China's foreign affairs in most difficult times, who has been appointed Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defence Council.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi

Dr. Quo will depart on April 22 from Great Britain, where he has served as Ambassador for nine years, and will fly from Lisbon, Portugal, to the United States where he will confer with Dr. Hu Shih, China's Ambassador at Washington, Mr. T. V. Soong, Financial Commissioner, and also with officials of the State Department. He will then proceed to Hongkong and Chungking by Pan-American and C. N. A. C. aviation lines. Prior to departing from London, Dr. Quo called at Buckingham Palace to say goodbye to King George VI, and was entertained at Luncheon by Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister. In an interview circulated by *Reuters* from London on April 12, Dr. Quo said that in the reorganization which will follow the war the United States, Britain and China must occupy a prominent place. Other nations which also will occupy prominent places in the reconstruction of the world will include Australia, New Zealand, India, and Russia. Dr. Quo also expressed the hope that Japan, following a return to reason and justice, would also be found among those concerned with peaceful reconstruction. "But China must first achieve victory," he declared. He said that the policy of appeasement was now "quite dead in both Europe and Asia."

Dr. Quo Tai-chi is a native of Kwang-tsi, Hupeh Province, where he was born in 1888. After obtaining his preparatory education under his father and at Wuchang, he went to the United States as a government student in 1904. He studied first at Easthampton High School and Willeston Seminary of Massachusetts and then enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania in 1908. He completed the course in Political Science in 1911 and received the B. S. degree. He also was elected to the honorary scholarship society of Phi Beta Kappa and served as editor of *The Pennsylvanian*.

Dr. Quo returned to China in 1912, year following the first revolution, and became secretary to Li Yuan-hung, then Vice-President and later President of the Republic. He also served concurrently as Counsellor of the Foreign Ministery. In 1917 he became secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when the Constitutional Government was formed at Canton. He headed a special commission to the United States in 1918 and the following year was a technical expert attached to the Chinese delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. Upon his return to China, Dr. Quo again became secretary and Counsellor to Dr. Sun. Other responsible position which he filled included, Chief of the Political Department of Kwangtung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs (1927-1928), Member of Legislative Yuan, Minister to Rome (did not assume post), Chief Delegate to Shanghai Armistice Negotiations, for cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese troops, Minister to Great Britain and later Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Delegate to the 13th and 14th Assemblies of the League of Nations, Delegate to the Disarmament Conference and World Economic and Monetary Conferences, representative on League Council, and First Delegate to 15th Assembly of League in 1934.

SHANGHAI FREE FRENCH LEADER TAKEN TO INDO-CHINA

Roderick Egal, Shanghai Free French leader who was kidnapped from his French Concession apartment by French sailors two weeks ago and taken to a French gunboat in the Wangpoo, was sent to Indo-China early this week aboard the French merchantman Kindia.

Egal was kidnapped by the French Navy because of his activities on behalf of the Free French movement in Shanghai. His seizure met with numerous protests, including editorials and radio broadcasts, on the part of Free French followers and foreigners.

Meanwhile, the high feelings in the French community over the Egal case had one manifestation in the resignation from the Havas Telemondial news-agency of Mr. Roger C. Pierard, who had for years been employed in the concern.

Meanwhile, M. Charles Baron, leader of Far Eastern Free French forces in Singapore last week condemned the arrest in Shanghai of Egal as a "typical Vichy action."

JAPANESE, BRITISH IN "DEAL" FOR S. M. C. POSTS

Japanese control of the Shanghai Municipal Council loomed this week following a disclosure that British and Japanese representatives had closed a "deal" to name the chairman and vice-chairman of them new council.

Meanwhile, the Ratepayers in a general meeting April 17 approved the Council's report of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1940, and the budget for 1941.

J. H. Liddell, British candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, will be named chairman of the new Council, and Issaku Okamoto, present Japanese member of the Council and former Japanese Consul-General in Singapore will be named vice-chairman, it was learned.

Mr. Liddell served on the S.M.C. several years ago and is the head of Liddell Brothers, well-established British concern in Shanghai. He will be one of the three British councillors on the proposed new body of the S.M.C.

Mr. Okamoto, has been a member of the S.M.C. for the past few years. He was wounded in the arm during the shooting which abruptly terminated the special ratepayers' meeting held on January 25 this year.

It was understood from Japanese sources that in the event Mr. Liddell is absent from Shanghai or is ill and otherwise unable to attend meetings, Mr. Okamoto will serve as acting Chairman of the Council, which will make the first time in the history of tre Settlement that a Japasere will head the Council.

In any case, it was pointed, Mr. Okamoto's nomination as vice-Chairman is the first time that such a position has been offered to a Japanese member of the Council.

Japanese quarters indicated this morning that they were satisfied with the proposed new changes in the Council and anticipated that "a better basis of understanding" is likely to follow.

Shanghai Public Utility Charges Face Another Series Of All-Around Increases

BY JOHN AHLERS

Shanghai public utility charges for the next few months face another series of all-round increases with the possible exception only of telephone rates, which were raised 70 per cent as from December last. At the recent annual General meeting of The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Chairman H. M. Little revealed that his company had approached the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding substantial surcharge increases on water rates. The present level of water rates he described as insufficient to meet the Waterworks' dividend and depreciation obligations. The Shanghai Electric Construction Company's tramway and trolley bus rates still are based upon an exchange level of 4-1/8d. for Chinese dollars while exchange rates today quote some 20 per cent lower at about 3-1/4d. Present power and gas charges, finally, continue to be based upon coal prices considerably lower than current coal quotations. When power and gas charges were last agreed upon between the utilities and the S.M.C., Indian lump coal was obtainable here at less than $300 per ton. At the time being that coal's C.I.F. price works out at $370, and in the so-called tea house trade in locally available stocks it is being quoted at close to 400.

The Shanghai public, of course, is unwilling to pay ever-increasing rates for public utility services. The utilities meet with great difficulties every time they endeavor to secure municipal agreement to increases in their charges. The Shanghai Municipal Council more than once has been accused of being "run" by the utility companies, but in the light of the facts no accusation would prove less justified. The Council, throughout these past years, has adopted chiefly the consumers' point of view, and in every instance has delayed required readjustments of utility charges and refused to grant the utility companies all they requested. The Council even invited such companies as Shanghai Waterworks to enter upon negotiations for the purpose of waiving franchise rights to minimum dividends on Sterling basis, though thus far without success.

The Producers' Viewpoint

There has to be considered, of course, not only the consumers' but also the producers' view. The American and British-owned Shanghai public utilities represent a more than $1,000,000,000 investment, and there is no justifiable reason why there should be discrimination against this particular line of industrial investment. The utility companies, under their franchises, enjoy certain monopolist rights freeing them from the danger of competition. In return, by those same franchises they are bound to establish their charges in agreement with the municipal authorities, i.e., they renounced the liberty enjoyed by other industries to secure for their services the highest possible price. In theory, agreement on charges between the utilities and the Council is supposed to guarantee both sides, viz., to secure good and reasonably-priced utility service to consumers of power, water, and gas, as well as to customers of telephones, trams and buses, and to allow a reasonable profit to the utility companies.

Facts are that the necessity of such agreement with the municipality for

"Spreading Sunshine"

New York Times **characterization of Heinrich Himmler, appointed by Hitler to "Germanize" conquered countries.**

the past few years prevented the local utility companies from securing their due in due time. For more than three years, Shanghai conditions have been characterized by ever advancing currency inflation and depreciation. The prices the utility companies have to pay for foreign fuel, supplies and equipment are ever increasing; their local current expenditure also experiences a constant though less rapid extension. Utility charges, however, cannot be increased right along with the rise in expenditure, but have to be readjusted in agreement with the municipality. There have been several increases in the charges levied by all utilities, but each time an increase was granted it failed to account for the time-lag between the start of the expense increase and that of the hike in charges. In most instances, utility charge increases also failed to take into account the necessity of increased appropriations, in terms of local currency, for depreciation and replacement; in some instances, charge increases even remained behind increases in current operating expenditure.

The result is that the local foreign-owned public utility companies have not by any means shared in the past two years' inflationary prosperity of most every other branch of local industry. The financial returns of these panies' operation have been increasingly unsatisfactory in the instance of all the enterprises concerned. This was the case in 1938 and 1939, and it was still more so in 1940. The four leading American and British owned Settlement utilities—power, telephone, water and gas—during the past few weeks presented their reports for the last year and show an unfavorable financial picture of which the wider Shanghai public seems to be little aware. Indications are that the two minor Settlement utilities—trams and buses—had the same adverse experiences.

Shanghai Waterworks last year paid what undoubtedly were the best dividends, ranging from 5.5 to 7.5 per cent on the company's Sterling capital. These dividends against the previous year were increased by 0.5 per cent. Yet these dividends were again below the level to which the company by its franchise is entitled, and the 0.5 per cent increase was by far insufficient to prevent a further increase in outstanding Shanghai Waterworks dividend deficiencies. These deficiencies now range from 3.5 to 5.5 per cent, and in the case of all three categories of the company's shares are 1.5 per cent higher than at the end of 1939. Shanghai Electric Construction (trams), the other local utility company paying dividends on a Sterling capital, announced the pending reduction of its dividend rate to two per cent for 1940, against five per cent for 1939, and eight per cent for 1938. This company has already spent two-thirds of its pre-war reserves to fix 1938-39 dividends higher than those years' earnings would have justified.

The Shanghai Power Company, American owned US$50,000,000 enterprise occupying the leading position among all American investments in China, last year was again unable to pay cumulative preferred dividend, and had to increase by another $10,700,000 the outstanding total of unpaid dividends under this head. Shanghai Telephone and Shanghai Gas for last year paid dividends of 7.5 and eight per cent, respectively, but merely on their nominal local dollar share value against which many local manufacturing industrial companies have been able to distribute 1940 dividends ranging from 50 to 150 per cent. Clearly, Shanghai utility business in recent years has not been remarkably remunerative for the investor.

Low Dividends Paid

Sharply increased utility charges, of course, resulted in big revenue increases, but operating expenses in the instance of most companies increased still more, and still more

rapidly. The exception seems to be Shanghai Waterworks, where revenue rose by $6,000,000 to $14,100,000 while expenses extended by $3,200,000 to $6,800,000 only, so that net income improved by $2,000,000 to $5,600,000. Shanghai Power, on the other hand, saw revenue rise by $62,700,000 to $113,900,000 but expenditure increased by $63,900,000 to $102,400,000, so that earned surplus was cut down from $5,900,000 to $3,500,000. Shanghai Telephone experienced revenue increase by $2,700,000 to $13,400,000, but expenditure rose by $2,900,000 to $9,400,000, and as a result net income dropped by $500,000 to $2,300,000. The same process decreased Shanghai Gas profits by $34,000 to $565,000.

The calculation of operating expenses by local utilities at present again takes into account actual current replacement and maintenance cost, but not normal depreciation and amortization. The utility companies' appropriations for this purpose mostly still are based upon pre-war local dollar values of plants and other property, and are insufficient to provide for appropriate depreciation of these huge investments' real value. Shanghai power, for instance, for last year increased appropriations for property retirement by $1,100,000 to $3,600,000, i.e., to some 2.3 per cent on the book value of the company's property whose real value, however, is about $800,000,000. The genuine percentage of property retirement thus was less than one-half of one percent. Shanghai Waterworks last year effected a special $750,000 reservation for depreciation—exchange adjustment of share capital, but the Chairman's speech at this company's meeting pointed out that even this reservation is far insufficient to provide for really adequate depreciation, and that the company's reserves are exhausted. The other utility companies in respect of depreciation find themselves in a similarly unsatisfactory position.

Services Improved

Nevertheless, the Shanghai American and British-owned public utilities have been public-spirited enough to further improve upon their services throughout last year. Shanghai Power served 7,000 additional customers, raising by nine per cent the total number of its customers. Shanghai Telephone installed 9,000 new stations, increasing by 10 per cent the number of its stations. Shanghai Gas increased gas supplies by 16 per cent. Shanghai Waterworks pumped 2.4 per cent more water. Shanghai Electric Construction extended by seven per cent its tram and trolley mileage while increasing by 8.5 per cent the number of passengers transported; China General Bus enlarged bus mileage by five per cent.

Offering improved services against diminishing net returns and in view of insufficient depreciation, the Shanghai utility companies should not be denied a sympathetic hearing of renewed requests for increases in utility charges, however painful such increases may be for their customers.

Japanese Censorship Lifted to Permit Disclosure of Vast Conspiracy

Growing civilian opposition to Japan's military and capitalistic autocracy was revealed this past week when strict censorship was lifted long enough for news of a large conspiracy to be published in vernacular papers. At the same time, new dictatorial restrictions and unfavorable press comments on the Netherlands East Indies and Indo-China, following the signing of the Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact, point to possible further Japanese aggression southward.

Not until last week did fearful politicians acknowledge the existence of

MUSSO. "BUT YOU SAID THE SPRINGS WERE RUSTY, ADOLF."

Daily Herald (London)

a vast abortive assassination and arson conspiracy directed against leaders of the Japanese political, financial, scientific and cultural worlds. As the trial of the 30 leading conspirators commenced examination revealed that a huge civilian uprising was scheduled to have been staged on July 5, 1940. Only shortly before they were to have gone into action were the leaders of the planned coup apprehended.

Divided into five groups, the conspirators were said to have planned the slaying of unspecified financial, political, educational, and other key men in order "to destroy the 'Shogunate' established by these politicians and to restore Imperial rule."

Secret 9 Months

Observers see significance in the fact that the plot was motivated by patriotism and was kept secret for more than nine months. The question naturally arising from this revelation is "How many other such conspiracies of revolt-like proportions does rigid censorship conceal?"

Cause for Japanese civilian discontent is evident from the critical food situation and the progressively more numerous restrictions forced upon the nation's masses. With little more than a week having elapsed since the governing military bureaucracy established rationing of key foodstuffs and clothes. Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, revealed that the "year's food situation will become further aggravated".

At the same time the Welfare Ministry announced that final plans for enforcement of a wage control system in Japan are to be examined at a special meeting sometime this week. Wages will be standardized in order to prevent "exorbitant salaries" from being paid.

Laborers Hit First

First to be affected by this dictatorial capitalistic measure to insure millionaire industrialists of cheap labor and to deprive workers of their fair share of the nation's income will be day laborers and factory hands, the announcement revealed.

In connection with Japan's growing food shortage, a prelude to further southward aggression is feared from government regulated press attacks on non-cooperative trade policies of raped, but still resisting Indo-China, and the Netherlands East Indies. Fear is also felt that press reports stressing growing friendship with Thailand indicate that that country will become a key base for Japanese anti-Democracies movements. Stiffening of Anglo-American attitudes, however, following the Manila Conference, may restrict Nipponese South Sea imperialistic lusts to impotent threats.

Leading criticism of Indo-China's trade policy was levied against the newly-created Importers' Union. Only one Japanese organization, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Saigon branch, was permitted representation in the Union, according to **Domei** reports. This representation was limited to its metals, chemicals, and sundry goods departemnts, however. Eight of the firms 10 departments in Saigon, Japanese reports charged, will therefore be incapable of operating.

Further Japanese criticism of Indo-China concerned the reception of a British naval mission recently sent to that colony. In Tokyo the **Asashi Shimbum** accused the mission of bringing military rapprochement between Britain and France in Asia, planning to restrict Japanese action in that area, and hindering the Japan-French Indo-China economic conference now being held in Tokyo.

Siam Closer to Japan

Meanwhile, Siam during this past week drew closer to Japan and farther away from the democracies. Thailand indicated plans to withdraw its currency reserves from United States banks, issued a decree prohibiting the export of rice without license, and continued sending Siamese nationals to Japan for "cultural visits." In this latter connection, Colonel Prayoon Bhamara Montri, Thai Vice-Minister of Education and concurrently Minister-without-Portfolio, visited Tokyo schools, reviewed a military parade of students, and absorbed Japanese propaganda.

Setback to Japanese ambitions around the equator appeared evident however as a result of the recent Manila Conference between American and British officials. A firmer policy towards Japan seems to be already launched by the Democracies with the sending of a British military mission to Indo-China, the increased reinforcement of Singapore, and the delay of Japanese-Netherlands East Indies economic talks until the arrival of Mr. E. N. van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Refugee Government in London.

Furthermore, indications that Nipponese fifth column activity among Chinese residents in the Dutch Indies has failed, are seen in the visit of Chiu Yuan Jung, leader of the Chinese Community in the Indies, to Chungking. While there he revealed that Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies have contributed $30,000,000 for war relief work, and promised Chiang Kai-shek additional aid.

"Still Some Vacancies"

"Guessing Game"

The Cartoons from The Chicago Daily News.

The Two Worlds

New York Post.

"Remember 1917, Adolf?"

New York Post.

"Deflation"

"How Long Will It Stand?"

Two Cartoons from N.Y. Times.

"Remember Me?"

"Nero Fiddles"

Two cartoons from London Daily Herald.

"Latest Portrait"

Salt Lake Tribune.

"Expanding War"

Rochester Times-Union.

Time-Tide, London

Red Cross Workers Bring Modern Medicine, Methods to China's Interior

Organized to meet the needs of a nation at war, the China Red Cross Medical Relief Corps administers first aid throughout Nationalist China and promises to leave the country's medicine in a more advanced state than it found it.

Physiologist Robert Kho-seng Lim, veteran of the British Royal Army Medical Corps in World War I, left his labratory in Peiping Union Medical College in the summer of 1938 to found the Red Cross Corps. The organization had the avowed purpose of training needed doctors, nurses and orderlies. The corps headquarters has changed repeatedly, having been pushed farther and farther into the hinterland by Japanese forces to finally take root in thatched huts of log and plaster among the hills of Kweiyang, Kweichow. There, more than 1,000 miles southwest of Peiping, the medical center of Nationalist China is now located.

Long ques of wounded Chinese radiating from Peiping's only first aid station when the city was taken in 1937, made the need for such a relief corps blazonly clear. At that time there were only 9,000 adequately trained doctors for China's 450,000,000 population, fewer than one for every 16,000 people. Most of these doctors were American or European trained and were competing against native medicine-man who still stuck patients with hot and cold needles to release the evil spirits.

Train Workers

By training 1,432 medical workers and giving special courses to 32 surgeons and 161 physicians, the Red Cross Corps proved its worth within the first six months of its existence. During that time it also organized mobile stretcher units to follow the armies and carry wounded soldiers sometimes 100 miles to base hospitals.

Since lice carry typhus and relapsing fever, one of the first jobs Dr. Lim undertook was the delousing of the lice-infested army. To do this bamboo delousing stations had to be erected.

Other important tasks done by the corps workers are the killing of plague-infected rats, the purifying of water supplies with chlorine, and the establishment of base and front hospitals. In Nationalist China, 650 of these hospitals have been set up, many of them in huts and caves. Although patients frequently have to sleep on hard brick ledges, this is better than formerly.

Soon to be put into operation by Dr. Lim is a vaccine plant just arrived from the United States after more than a year in transit. A herd of horses will be pastured for serums and the corps plans to manufacture 200,000 doses of cholera, bubonic plague, and tetanus toxoid a day.

Supplies From U.S.

Dr. Lim receives United States supplies through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Professor Frank Co Tui of New York University's College of Medicine is executive-chairman of the bureau which has 70 chapters throughout America. Last year Dr. Co sent, US$500,000 worth of supplies to China, including a lathe to make wooden legs. The bureau has also donated funds to build 11 first aid stations in Chungking, 10 of which have been completed.

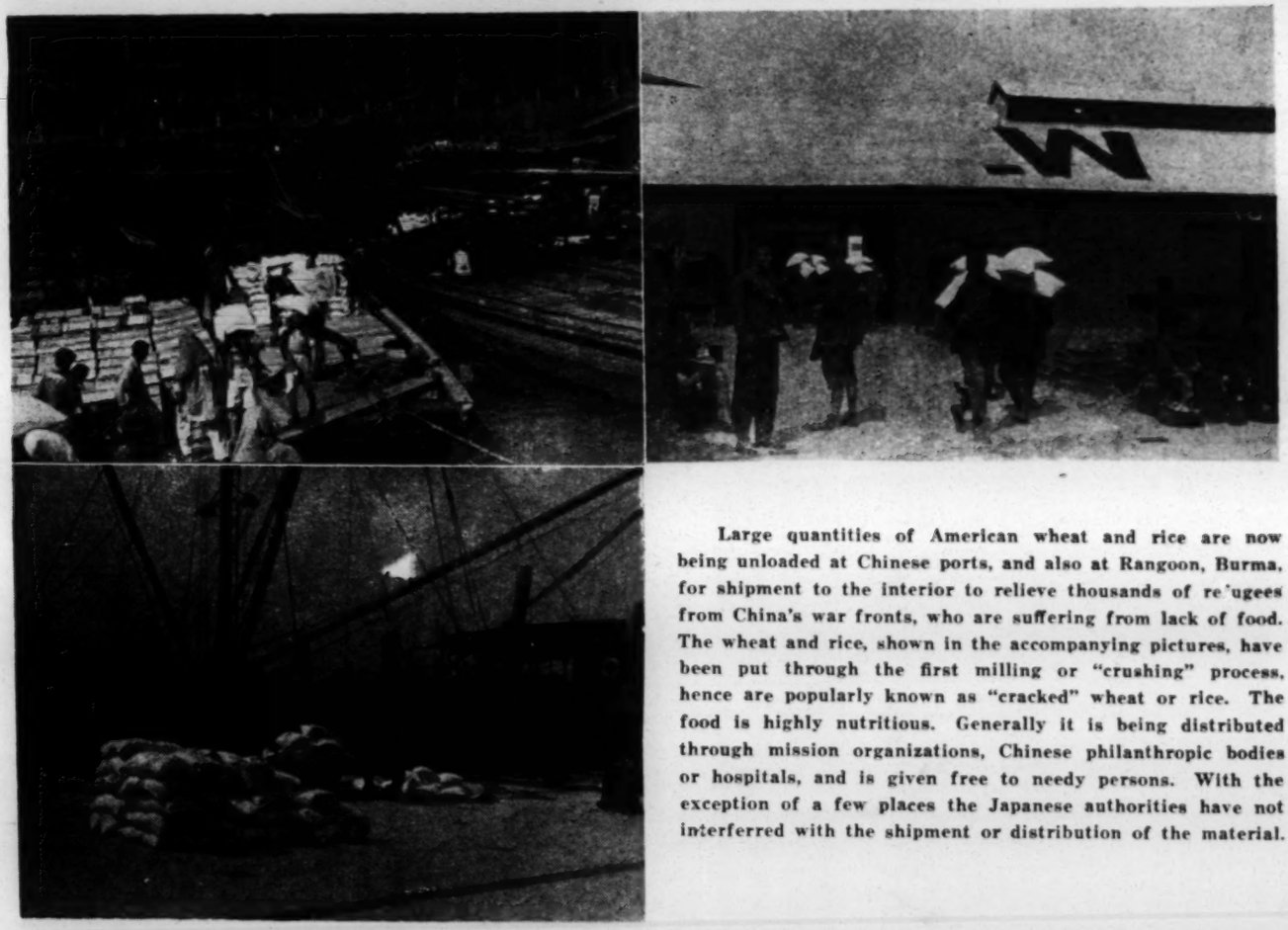
Furthermore, in 1938, Dr. Co shipped more than 1,000,000 doses of cholera vaccine to China, thus preventing an epidemic. He also prevented a Chekiang plague outbreak by rushing to the region fumigants to kill plague-bearing rats and vaccines.

Despite American and other gifts, Dr. Lim's workers are handicapped by lack of supplies. They make clay pots serve for sterilizers, beat surgical instruments from old knives, and build operating tables out of bamboo. Only a few essential drugs are at their disposal and they often have to operate without anesthetics.

The Red Cross Corps uses 1941 medicine, however. Workers use sulfapyridine for pneumonia, will soon experiment with sulfathiazole for plague, and may try new sulfaguanidine for dysentery. They also plan to establish blood banks and manufacture vitamins.

An important sympathizer with the Red Cross Corps was the late Dr. Norman Bethune, famous Canadian hospital organizer and chest surgeon. Dr. Bethune went to China in 1938 after having started the first wartime blood transfusion system in Spain. He established a 300-bed base hospital in Wutai, the surgical center for 12,000,000 people. A 150-bed hospital winding through 30 caves in North Shensi is named after him. He died in the fall of 1939 from

U. S. Wheat and Rice for China's War Victims



Large quantities of American wheat and rice are now being unloaded at Chinese ports, and also at Rangoon, Burma, for shipment to the interior to relieve thousands of refugees from China's war fronts, who are suffering from lack of food. The wheat and rice, shown in the accompanying pictures, have been put through the first milling or "crushing" process, hence are popularly known as "cracked" wheat or rice. The food is highly nutritious. Generally it is being distributed through mission organizations, Chinese philanthropic bodies or hospitals, and is given free to needy persons. With the exception of a few places the Japanese authorities have not interferred with the shipment or distribution of the material.

Chinese in South Seas Area Pledge Support in War of Resistance

Overseas Chinese have been among the staunchest supporters of their nation's "holy war of resistance" against Japan since July 7, 1937. Their enormous yearly cash donations as shown by statistical figures is striking evidence of this. As a result the Japanese report last week of defection of overseas Chinese was discounted by Chungking authoritative quarters.

In a telegram addressed to Dr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese National Government, a conference of overseas Chinese in the South Seas countries recently pledged their loyalty to the National Government and fullest support for the policy of resistance and reconstruction, **Reuter** reported, from Chungking.

The conference, presided over by Tan Kah-kee, prominent Singapore business leader, was held at Singapore. The text of the telegram, dated March 31, follows:

"The conference of delegates of Chinese in the South Seas, including the Philippines, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Thailand and Indo-China, was held on March 29 at Singapore. Seeing the homeland facing tremendous difficulties and also the approach of final success in the war of resistance, we wish to pledge the fullest support of the National Government, our Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and also the national policy of resistance and reconstruction.

To Remain Firm

"This firm resolve will not compromise or change, but will remain firm. We will lead all Chinese overseas to continue such efforts."

The telegram was signed by the "first plenary session of the South Seas Chinese War Relief Fund Conference."

Meanwhile, among the prominent persons to arrive in Chunking was Chiu Yuan-yung, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Batavia, who was reported by **Kuomin** to have reached there by airplane on March 7. Mr. Chiu was later cordially received by both President Lin Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on seperate occasions.

In an interview Mr. Chiu said that overseas Chinese in Batavia have contributed $30,000,000 to the Government in the past three years for the prosecution of the campaign of resistance. Last year Chinese philanthropic organizations in Batavia also sent a large quantity of medical supplies to China for the relief of wounded soldiers, he said.

Purchased Bonds

Mr. Chiu, who was said to have purchased $100,000 worth of War-Time Bonds, said he had come to Chungking to submit a report to the central authorities on the patriotic activities of overseas Chinese in Batavia and to inspect the progress of economic reconstruction in China.

Japan's imminent southward expansion, as viewed by General Wu Te-chen, newly appointed Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, undoubtedly will threaten the safety of overseas Chinese in the South Sea Islands. In view of this fact, measures for the protection of the interests of overseas Chinese, especially those living in the South Sea Islands, were adopted at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth C.E.C., added Gen. Wu. The Central authorities have instructed the responsible organs concerned to take all necessary measures for their protection.

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blood poisoning contracted in a finger while operating without rubber gloves.

American gifts to China for relief purposes during the first six months of 1941 are expected to exceed US$9,000,000. The American Red Cross has already donated 1,200 tons of medical supplies, valued at more than US$3,000,000, for the aid of Chinese wounded soldiers and war rfugees. More than 500 tons of the medical supplies are now at Rangoon en route to China and the rest are expected there soon.

This past week in New York City a banquet was held to open a US$5,000,000 aid-to-China drive. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican chieftain, was the principal speaker while. Vincent Sheehan, famed journalist and chairman of the Writers Committeee of the United China Relief organization, presided. Other speakers included Pearl Buck, noted author James G. Blaine, chairman of the board of directors of United China Relief; Henry R. Luce, pbulisher of Time, Life, Fortune and other magazines and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington.

Willkie stated that China deserved American sympathy and asked the nation wholeheartedly to support the drive. Pearl Buck described China as a pivotal country and urged the United States to send as much aid to China as to Britain. "To help China defeat Japan," she said, "would be to defeat Hitler in the East," which she said would be more important 50 years hence than a defeat in the West.

Wider and more adequate support by the American people for relief and rehabilitation work in China has been made possible by grouping the heretofore seven separate China relief agencies into one body, United China Relief, Inc., under the auspices of a group of distinguished American citizens. It is this group which is fostering the present drive.

Meanwhile, Walter Wessellius, new director of the American Red Cross in China, and Mr. W. R. Johnson, assistant director of the Red Cross in Hongkong, arrived in Shanghai precently from the Crown Colony. Mr. Wessellius is here on an inspection trip.

Mr. Wessellius, who succeeded Dr. John Earl Baker as director of the American Red Cross, was sent to China as Dr. Baker's assistant from the organization's headquarters in Washington, D. C. several months ago. He became director when Dr. Baker recently resigned to accept the directorship of the Burma Road Highway Commission.

Free Rice in Chungking

Girl Guides in Chungking distribute free rice to the city's poor. The rice was purchased with a donation made by Girl Guides in New York City, the committee which raised the fund being headed by Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. The lower picture shows one of the Girl Guides in Chungking assisting an old man by carrying his portion of rice.—Pictures by Thomas Kwang.

Concrete Sailing Boats For Coastal Runs?

The present shortage of bottoms, coal and oil in Shanghai has drawn to this city, from a decade of travel all over the world, an old China Hand who saw the same situation here during the last World War and who claims he knows exactly what to do about it.

He is Mr. P. C. Pedersen—"Concrete" Pederson to his old friends. The nickname gives a clue to the idea he has brought to Shanghai. His plan is to build ships of concrete and to recreate a lost era by sending them by sail along the China coast and as far afield as Manila.

Mr. Pederson claims his romantic schemes are based on sound logic. He says that it takes half the time to build a ship of concrete than of steel—and at a considerable saving. He further foresees the time in the near future when his plan will not only be the most feasible one but the only one possible, since Europe's war will prevent any steel plates from reaching this city.

Ships of concrete and with sails to obviate the necessity for coal or oil, were of help in a similar problem here during the last World War, he says. At that time, however, the shipping concerns did not take to the scheme in a big way because the technique of building such ships was not very well developed, he says.

Predicting that as the war goes on the shortage of ships will affect not only vessels of larger tonnage but even small ships and lighters,, Mr. Pederson said he planned to float a company to operate a line of sailing ships between Shanghai and other eastern ports.

Chinese Circles Ponder Russo-Japanese Agreement; Relations with Russia Seen Unaltered

The extent to which the newly-signed Russo-Japanese neutrality pact will affect the Chinese political front, which was much complicated recently by the Kuomintang-Communist impasse, was a subject of surmise last week. Most prevailing opinion was that since Moscow's fundamental policy of aid to China would not be altered by the new pact, further deterioration of the Kuomintang-Communist relations was unlikely.

Persons adhering to this optimistic viewpoint said only an indirect relation ship exists between the Moscow Comintern (Communist Internationale) and the Chinese Communists. Moscow's assurance toward China that Soviet's basic policy of aid to China would not be affected at the same time that the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact was signed was thus held by these circles as unlikely to aggravate the Chinese domestic political front.

Red Incident Passed

The New Fourth Army incident, meanwhile, was regarded as a matter of the past by Chungking military circles last week following incorporation of the disbanded troops into government units. "Over 10,000 officers and men of the disbanded New Fourth Army have been incorporated into units under General Ku Chu-tung, and all the officers have been assigned to new duties," reported *Reuters* from Chungking, quoting the Chinese military spokesman.

To certain pessimistic circles the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact was seen as deepening the division within China between the Communists and Chungking. The sudden visit paid by the Red General Mao Tse-tung, Chief of the Chinese Eighth Route Army (Communist) to Moscow, as reported by *Havas* on April 10, and Tokyo's sponsoring of a so-called independent Red zone in China's interior recently were regarded by these quarters as something more than a mere coincidence.

These quarters believe some sort of understanding must have been reached between Moscow and the Chinese Soviets prior to the signing of the present Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. In view of the growing stiffened attituted adopted by the Kuomintang against the Chinese Communists, the Chinese might have arranged with Moscow that hereafter any Soviet material assistance to China would be poured entirely into Red hands instead of sent to Chungking, these quarters maintained. Under such situations, the relationship the Chinese Kuomintang and Communists will, concluded these quarters, definitely be aggravated.

Army Not Disbanded

Domei, meanwhile, painted a rather contrasting picture regarding the New Fourth Army last week. According to their version, the New Fourth Army was not disbanded as ordered by the Chungking authorities, but reorganized into seven divisions under Generals Su Chia, Chang Yun-I, Hwang Ku-cheng, Peng Hsueh-nien, Tan Chen-tsai, and Chang Ting-cheng, with General Chen I as the alleged Commander-in-Chief.

Another *Domei* report from Hongkong further alleged that General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking War Minister, was engaged in discussions at Sian, capital of Shensi, regarding measures against the Chinese Communists.

Can He Ever Get Out?

The Chicago Tribune.

Germans Push On in Balkans

Germany's mechanized legions continued to roll onward this week in an effort to gain control of the Balkans and strategic Suez. Simultaneously, the United States drew nearer to open warfare against the Axis powers by opening the Red Sea to American shipping and extending protection of its government and armed forces to Greenland for the duration of the war.

Following Germany's diplomatic defeat in Yugoslavia and consequent use of armed force in Eastern Europe, Allied powers found themselves fighting defensively to keep a foothold in the Balkans and North Africa. In the Balkan theater of war, Nazi tanks have already shattered all but guerilla resistance of the poorly equipped Yugoslav army. They have pushed through the weakly defended northern regions of Greece, but now have to face an enthusiastic Australian and Greek army entrenched in natural strongholds and holding a well fortified front from the Adriatic Sea to the Aegean.

The German advance in the Florina area is said to have been made possible by the British withdrawal to the more easily defended positions. Greek withdrawals of the same nature have also been successfully carried out in the Koritza region, South of Lake Ochrida.

U.S. Ships in Red Sea

Most encouraging news of the week to Allied powers was the announcement from Washington that American ships will be permitted to call at Red Sea ports. President Roosevelt stated that American vessels could carry cargoes as far as the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Sanal, discharging at Ismeilia, Egypt or possibly Port Said.

This move on the part of the American Government will permit British tonage used in carrying provision for the North African and Balkan armies to be transferred to the Atlantic, where shipping is vitally needed, and American bottoms cannot ply. It is understood from maritime circles that the 69 Danish, German, and Italian ships taken over by the American authorities will soon be used to transport war material to Egypt under the new order.

Further slap at the dictators from the New World occurred when the United States established a wartime guardianship over the orphaned Danish colony of Greenland. An agreement was reached between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Danish Minister Henrik de Kauffman, giving the United States the right to construct, maintain and operate all airplane and naval facilities, fortifications, roads and other defense works deemed necessary to assure the protection of Greenland. It also provides that such facilities shall be available for use by all American nations for the purpose of common defense in the Western Hemisphere.

To Convoy British Ships

Importance of this agreement to the Allied power is seen by the report coming from authoritative sources that American warships will soon convoy England-bound vessels as far as Greenland where they will continue under convoy of British destroyers.

War in the African wastes continued to be a see-saw affair. As German troops forced British soldiers to withdraw from most of Libya, English forces continued to chase Italian armies deeper into the Ethiopian hinterland. In order to send reinforcements to Greece, British forces gave most of recently conquered Cyrenica. A portion of Wavell's army left in the port of Tobruk has been able to withstand repeated German mechanized attacks and prevent any Axis thrust on through Egypt by threatening from the rear.

In Ethiopia, General Santini, one of the Italians' ablest divisional commanders has surendered to British Imperial Forces. He explained that he had been harassed by native fighters and had been surprised by the rapid South African advance.

Scarcity of German troops available for the drive on Suez and Hitler's mistrust of Italian soldiers is evidenced in a report that Italian troops are replacing Nazi forces in occupied France.

North Kiangsi Hot Spot of Guerilla Activities; Japanese Launch Drive in Hupeh

The Northern Kiangsi continued to be a hot spot of guerilla activities last week following the collapse of Japanese offensives along the Shangkao-Fengsin sector, according to Chinese military sources. The Japanese, meanwhile, were reported to have launched a minor drive in Northern Hupeh.

Numerous recaptures last week were claimed by the Chinese guerillas operating against the Japanese forces in the Anyi sector of northern Kiangsi, according to **Kuomin**. In addition to their recapture of Kientukai on April 8 as a result of successful guerilla warfare, the Chinese forces claimed to have further reoccupied Chwanpei and Chowkia, north of Anyi, Futungshan, Sungshushan and Wankungtsien, west of Anyi, and Yuankang and Leikia on April 10. The guerillas were rapidly closing in on Anyi, having reached the outskirts of the city.

Daily Sketch, London

Reviewing the recent Kiangsi battle, the Chinese military spokesman said that the collapse of Japanese offensives in the Ichang and Nanchang areas last month prevented the Japanese from withdrawing their troops in these zones to other fronts, reported **Havas** from Chungking.

Japanese Fail

The Japanese, he said, apparently attempted to destroy the Chinese forces threatening Nanchang and Ichang in order to reduce their garrisons there, but they failed in their objective at a great cost of life.

In Northern Hupeh Province, the Japanese on April 9 launched an attack in the region of Anlu, 110 kilometers northwest of Hankow, against an alleged 50,000 Chinese troops in that area. Supported by a strong artillery force, the Japanese in the course of their operations, claimed to have captured Wangkiatien and Shaokiatien, north and east respectively of Anlu, on April 10. Chinese reports admitted that violent fighting is now going on in that area.

Chinese guerillas operating in Central Hupeh, however, claimed to have recaptured Tsienkiang as a result of a successful counter-attack on April 9. The Japanese were forced to retreat northwards from the Han River, leaving behing hundreds of killed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, according to **Kuomin**.

Lose 100 Men

In Northern Hunan, the Japanese were also reported to have launched another attack but lost about 100 men and were compelled to retreat to the town of Taolin, where they are surrounded by Chinese troops, reported **Havas** from Chungking.

Chinese guerilla activities were still in a full swing in Eastern Chekiang, menacing Japanese transportation lines.

Nanking last week reported defection from the Chungking Government of 25,000 Chinese troops together with their commanders, Generals Pan Kan-cheng and Liu Hsiang-tu. The former was said to be an adviser of the Eighth Route Army while the latter was described as the "Commander-in-chief of the Mixed Group Army" operating in Shangtung and Kiangsu. Sometime ago, it will be recalled, Nanking also claimed that soldiers numbering about 30,000 under General Li Chang-kiang had revolted against Chungking and gone over to Nanking.

After five weeks of freedom from air alarms, Kunming on April 8 experienced the worst air raid to which it has so far been subjected, when 27 Japanese planes attacked the city, reported **United Press**. Explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped from high altitudes, causing three huge fires in the city. Many houses were destroyed, including the local British Consulate and the Yunnan Office of the Red Cross Society, said another **Kuomin** report from Kunming.

Henyang and Chansha in Hunan were other Japanese bombing targets of the week. The Japanese reports said bombs damaged military establishments in these two towns. In addition, the Japanese reports also claimed that Japanese aircraft were active along the Chekiang-Kiangsi supply route and areas around Anking, provincial capital of Anhwei.

Birthrate Decrease Worries Japanese

The Japanese authorities still are worried about the decrease in birthrate and consequent fall in population figures. According to a report in the **Japan Chronicle** (now Japanese owned and edited) all matters pertaining to population policy, previously handled by various bureaus, will in future be concentrated in the Population Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. Offices will be established for consultation on the part of couples who may wish to marry, but lack funds, and for the handling of loans to finance weddings and subsidies for pregnant women and the birth of children. For the past quarter century Japanese publicists have been preaching the doctrine that Japan required more territory for her growing population, but now that expansionist policies have involved the country in a disastrous war resulting in an alarming fall in the birthrate, government spokesmen have been forced to devote their attention to increasing the population.

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EX-SHANGHAILANDER MAKING PLANES IN U.S.A.

Word has been received in Shanghai of the appointment of E. M. Allison as president of the Harlow Aircraft Company of Alhambra, California Mr. Allison was formerly operations manager of Chinese National Aviation Corporation and was stationed in Shanghai. He previously had long experience as an air-mail pilot. The Harlow company was recently awarded a contract for 28 training planes and final delivery of them was expected within six months. The new Harlow plane was developed by Mr. Allison in his factory last summer. The order for 28 of the new models came from a foreign government—thought to be China, as Frank Der Yuen, a Chinese is Vice-President of the Company. The Harlow Aircraft Company received the order through Intercontinent Corporation, a large New York airplane export company. The Intercontinent Corporation also is known in China, having previously been represented in Shanghai and later at Chungking .

Los Angeles County, where this plant is situated, produces more airplanes than any other place in the U. S. Companies located in Los Angeles County producing planes for the U. S. and British Air Services and for American commercial lines include: Northrop Aircraft, Incorporated, Hawthorne; the above mentioned Harlow Company; North American Aviation, Incorporated, Inglewood; Vultee Aircraft, Incorporated, Vultee Field; Douglas Aircraft Company, Incorporated, Santa Monica; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation—Vega Airplane Company, Burbank; and Fletcher Aviation Corporation, Burbank.

During January United States factories produced 1,036 airplanes, William Knudsen, Chief of the Armament Board, announced February 20. Of this number 957 were consigned to British and U. S. armed forces, with 400 being sent to Britain. Reports regarding production during February and March indicate that the number of planes of all types has been steadily increasing despite recent labor troubles in America. In March the figure rose to 1,216 planes delivered to the British and American Air Services. A corresponding increase in the production of airplane motors was also noted with 3,470 high-power engines being turned out in February. A supplementary armament appropriation approved by the Senate Finance Committee on March 29 called for the production of 4,750 bombers which will cost US$4,000,000,000.

A dispatch from Washington March 2, stated that by the end of July next year, the American airplane industry will have constructed some 37,000 new planes, of which 21,000 will be earmarked for the U. S. Air Force and 16,000 for Great Britain, Edmund Colwell, Chairman of the American Association of Engineers, declared. On March 17, two new American Seaplane Tenders were launched at the Navy's Dockyards in Boston. Each vessel cost $3,050,000. According to reports in New York papers on March 20 the construction of airships for military purposes has been resumed in the U. S., with Naval Department orders having already been placed for 48 small-sized ones. The first ones are now under construction at the well-known Goodyear Works at Akron, Ohio, where, it will be recalled, many airships were built in World War days.

A report in **New York Times** on March 17 stated that the United States is now conducting a pilot training program designed to produce the largest air force in the world. Results of the program already in effect are shown by the recent statement that the Army Air Corps will shortly be increased from 3,332 flying officers to 6,180. The Navy now has 3,000 cadets in training. By late summer it is believed that the combined pilot strength of the Army and Navy will aggregate about 20,000 pilots with the Army having a minimum of 80,000 trained men for ground crews, meanwhile the 19,000 college students receiving civil aviation training will soon be pursuing advanced courses for the purpose of joning the Army and Navy air forces.

Other indications of the rapid increase in the U. S. Air Forces were recent announcements that from January 1 to March 1 American Aviation factories increased by 28 per cent, with a resultant increase of 27,000 employees; the recruiting of 1,500 more men for the parachute army; and the assigning of American observers to the new four-motored American-made heavy bombers now being used by Britain for raids over Germany.

Bridges To Be Tried As Communist

Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, who was arrested for the second time in San Francisco in mid-February, is again being examined for his alleged connection with the Communist Party. In a previous hearing, conducted by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, charges of Bridges' connection with the Communist Party were not sustained. In the hearing which is now in progress, the charges against Bridges are being pressed by the U. S. Attorney General, Robert Houghout Jackson. Bridges was born in Australia, and until recently failed to take out naturalization papers to become an American citizen, although he had resided in the United States for many years. Under American law an alien is subject to deportation in the event he is affiliated with the Communist Party or any political organization "designed to overthrow the government." Bridges is head of the radical Longshoremen's Union which is affiliated with the C. I. O. labor group.

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Hoover U Exhibits Chinese Paintings

BY H. G. HAMBURGER

Hoover U and his School are holding an exhibition of paintings, "From the Shadow of Plum Blossom Study," April 16 to 22 at the Ningpo Guild Hall in Shanghai.

Ever since 1924 when he first came to Shanghai Hoover U has aroused the interest of the public by his paintings in an ancient and cultivated style.

Hoover U is the English form of his name Wu Hu-Fan. He also sometimes uses the surnames Tso-I and Chien-An.

HOOVER U

He was born in 1894 as the grandson of Wu Ta-Gheng, the famous scholar and statesman of Soochow of the Ching-Dynasty, who also excelled in painting and writing. His wife, formerly Miss Pan Su-Tsun, who died two years ago also painted and his son Wu Men-O has been painting, too.

The Chinese painter, unlike his western colleagues shows his personality in copying old masterpieces. Hoover U followed the early Ching masters, who followed models of more ancient times. Later he learned a good deal about the best pieces from Yuan and Ming times when he was in charge of making arrangements for the great National Exhibitions and Museums in Nanking, London, Peiping and Shanghai, and he made use of his knowledge for his own paintings.

It has become customary to classify Chinese paintings as belonging to the Southern and Northern School, a difference which can be traced bach to the time of the Five Dynasties. Hsu Hsi of the Southern School spread on his colours without making outline sketches, and achieved an impression of singular lightness; Huang Ch'uan, who represented the Northern School, first made outline sketches in skeleton and later filled in the color, thus creating a more ornate kind of beauty. Hoover U not only uses these two styles, but also applies the techniques of a minute, painstaking detail (Kung Pi), or a free and keen brush work (Chieh I), where it is most suitable. His personal style also excells in perspective and composition, both of which had often been neglected in later Ching times.

The name of Hoover U's study is taken from a plum blossom scenery. Flowers and birds have been the favored subjects of his wife and some of his students, most of whom specialize in landscapes like himself, and a few in human figures and animals. He also is very keen on painting clouds and fog.

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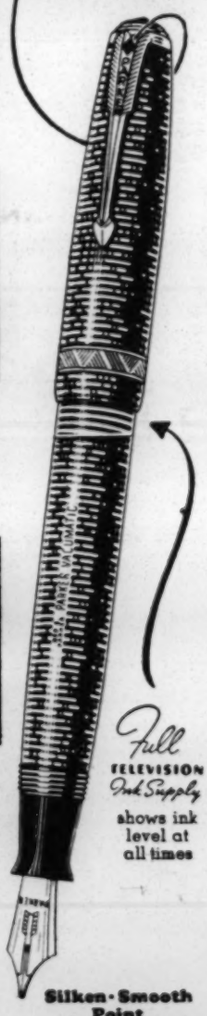

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Reds Won't Fight Kuomintang While Japanese War Continues, T. V. Soong Declares

BY EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

(Reprinted by Trans-Pacific News Service with permission of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register-Tribune Syndicate.)

"So long as the war aginst Japan goes on which means until China has won—there is no chance of the friction between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists developing into civil war current American opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding."

The place was the Chinese Embassy here in Washington and the speaker was T. V. Soong, China's No. 2 man

T. V. Soong

and the generalissimo's personal representative in the U. S.

"Not even if the friction continues?" I asked.

"Not even if the friction continues. And the friction is bound to continue." His big boyish face grew suddenly serious.

"Why?"

Agree on Resistance

"For 10 years the Central Government and the Communists fought each other right up to the reconciliation at Sian at Christmas, 1936. By that time the Communists were very nearly beaten in the field. Their whole army amounted to only about 30,000 armed men. They had, however, a considerable hold upon the young people."

"How do you account for this?" I queried.

"They preached land reform and resistance against the Japanese. When Chiang started opposing Japanese aggression—above all, when it became clear that only Chiang could hold the country together in the long and difficult war against the Japanese, most of the loyalty you speak of shifted to the generalissimo."

"None the less the Communist forces have grown greatly," I objected. "How numerous do you estimate them to be?"

"Sun Fo recently accused them of having 'unnecessarily expanded their armed forces to 500,000 men." I do not believe there are more than 250,000 Communist soldiers."

"What percentage is this of the total Chinese army?"

"About 5 per cent. China has 5,000,000 armed men. Or, if you like, take the half of them who constitute trained soldiers. Let's say the Communists provide 10 per cent. That's a generous figure, probably above the real one."

"How great is their fighting value?"

Soong hesitated a moment. "Fighting as guerillas they have done and are still doing magnificently.

"They have never been able to stand up against a frontal attack. Not because they lack courage. They are very courageous. But they lack the proper arms. They get none from the Russians. And the government has no interest in keeping them too well armed. You understand, after fighting them for 10 years. . . ."

Cause of Friction

"How much weaker would China be if there were no Communist soldiers?"

"China would lose a portion of her seasoned guerrillas, but there would be less internal friction in the army."

"Then there is internal friction despite the truce between the two parties?"

"Certainly." He grinned.

"Then the Communists have some hold upon the people?"

"I did not say they had no hold. I said they have less now than they had at the beginning of the war. You see, Communism, pure Marxism, does not appeal to the Chinese people. The Communists do not talk collectivization. It is true that they preach the doctrine of Sun Yat-sen, but under another name. Some are very patriotic, sincere people, and I number a good many of them among any friends.

"Now let me give you some more tea." And he seized the pot.

"No, thank you. Let's have some more questions."

When he assented with his whole burly figure, I asked:

"What is the relation of the Chinese Communist Party to Soviet Russia?"

He hesitated a second.

"There is no evidence that they receive money or arms from Russia. But certainly they receive moral support."

"Do they receive instructions from Moscow?"

"I cannot prove it. But people say so and it seems natural."

"Are there Russian emissaries with the Chinese Communist armies?"

"I have heard of no Russians—but certain Chinese as members of the Third International are in touch with Moscow."

"Why did Chiang reopen the wound by ordering a great big army, the new 4th Army, out of the Shanghai region and north of the Yellow River to join the other Communist troops?"

Army Not So Big

"A great big army? It was not a great big army. The entire new 4th

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Chinese Sources Say Currie Recommended Increased Military Aid for Free China

Military aid to Nationalist China was advocated to President Roosevelt by Dr. Lauchlin Currie, special envoy to Free China, according to reliable information from Washington.

Dr. Currie, in his report to the President was said to have declared that China is in need of less than 20 "flying fortresses," about 200 up-to-date airplane fighters, a quantity of aviation gas, steel alloys and other raw materials and a certain amount of artillery and ammunition, which are regarded as sufficient "to knock spots off the Japanese." This list of Chinese requirements for a counter-offensive against Japan, in the light of modern warfare, is regarded as "magnificently brief," according to **Kuo Min.**

Dr. Currie, who recently studied the economic situation in China under war-time conditions, was said by Chinese leaders to have returned to the United States converted to the policy of boldness in American Far Eastern diplomacy. These sources said he had dismissed the Kuomintang - Communist difference as, in the first place, cured and, in the second place, a sign of China's self-confidence and belief in the Chinese counter-offensive, he is said to make two points:

1. The Japanese in China are in a far worse state of exhaustion and demoralization than generally assumed in Washington, and

2. Flying Fortresses could drop incendiary bombs on Japan's concentrated paper and matchwood industrial areas to deal a body blow at Japan's war effort.

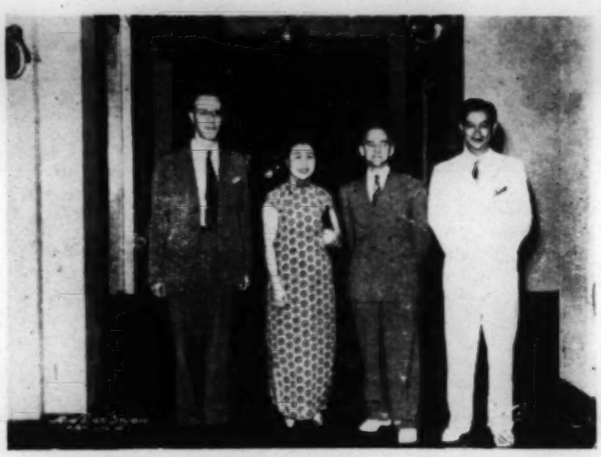
For the effectiveness of two proposed ultimate victory. He was also said to be convinced that the Japanese could not disrupt communiations along the Yunnan-Burma Highway.

How far these recommendations, are likely to be taken up by the Administration is unknown. Nevertheless it was significant that, immediately after Dr. Currie's return to Washington, President Roosevelt publicly declared that China should receive all possible aid from the United States.

America's attitude can be contrasted with Japan's which claims to be planning aid to another belligerent power, Germany. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, on his arrival in Berlin, published a communication to the German people expressing the willingness of the Japanese to go through "thick and thin" with Germany and Italy, affirming Japan's loyalty to the tripartite pact and expressing the wish for Germany's victory and for the success of their "new order." All this sounds like courtesy language. Closely listened to, it will be found to consist of mainly old tunes. There is a clear indication of indecision in the generalities of the statements.

On the very same day of the publication of Mr. Matsuoka's communication, however, President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the U.S.$7,000,000,000 Appropriation Bill, thereby continuing America's determined and consistent policy of aiding China and the world's Democracies.

Entertained in Manila



Mr. Lauchlin Currie, who was sent to China as President Roosevelt's Special Envoy, to investigate economic conditions, and his assistant, Mr. Emile Despres, Chief Economist of the U. S. Federal Reserve System, were entertained in Manila by Mr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General and Mrs. Young. Mr. Despres is standing at the left and Mr. Currie is standing between Mr. and Mrs. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Young formerly were residents of Shanghai. Mr. Currie and Mr. Despres traveled to China by Trans-Pacific Clipper Plane.

Army comprised less than 10,000 armed men."

"Does Chiang intend to use the war to try to suppress the Communists?"

"No. The 4th Army was disarmed for insubordination, not for being Communist. But admittedly the situation around Shanghai had become acute, for, naturally, the Communists there were trying to increase their strength and spread their doctrines and it is equally natural that the government should oppose it."

"Why after his recent treatment of the Communists does the generalissimo still receive Soviet Russia support?"

"Because Moscow recognizes that Chiang controls the bulk of the Chinese fighting forces and is the only living man who can lead the country in the national resistance." He smiled.

"The Chinese Communist leaders have reaffirmed their support of him."

Aid From Abroad

"Have you any knowledge of attempts made by the British or American governments to stir up the generalissimo against the Communists, as has been charged?"

"To the contrary. All our British and American friends have tried to keep the country united."

"Is a showdown between Chiang and the Communists sooner or later inevitable?"

"I do not think so. The Communists are coming to realize that Communistic doctrines do not really appeal to the Chinese people. After our victory over Japan you may see the Chinese Communists become the radical wing of a liberal government."

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Chinese Gunmen Slay Two Japanese Soldiers; Hangchow-Bound Train Dynamited

Terrorism last week again was levelled at the Japanese as two Nipponese soldiers were assassinated and a Japanese-operated Hangchow-bound train was dynamited. Nanking-sponsored thugs, however, were also active, continuing their abduction of opposition newspapermen and their intimidation of Chungking employes.

Renewing attacks on Japanese military personned in Shanghai, two unknown Chinese terrorists shot and killed Corporal Yoshida and Lance-Corporal Kojima, both attached to Japanese Gendarmerie in the Japanese Gendarmerie in the Yangtsepoo area. The killing was staged at the corner of Dalny and Yangtsepoo Roads.

Both Japanese soldiers were killed instantaneously. Yoshida sustained two bullet wounds in his head while Komija received two shots in his breast.

The two unknown gunmen fired several times at their victims, using pistols for their attack. They escaped along Yulin Road immediately after the attack.

Arrest Four Men

Shortly after this attack, four Chinese terrorists were arrested by Japanese Naval authorities following a gun battle in which more than 100 shots were fired by the Japanese and 24 Chinese opponents. The Japanese seized four pistols and several knives from the arrested men.

Acting on information, Japanese bluejackets proceeded to a vacant lot on Dixwell Road, where they were told that terrorists could be located. The area was arrounded and the terrorists, disguised as fruit and vegetable hawkers, were trapped.

Seeing their means of escape diminishing, the terrorists opened fire at the Japanese, and the latter replied. The Chinese gunmen then attempted to break through the cordon and this resulted in the arrest of four by the Japanese Naval Landing Party. The others managed to escape.

Chinese guerilla forces dynamited the Japanese expropriated Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway near Kaishing this past week. A Hangchow-bound train was derailed and traffic over the line was disrupted for more than 24 hours, according to Chinese reports. These same reports stated that the train engineers were killed but this was categorically denied by Japanese authorities.

Dispatch Rail Guards

About 130 railroad guards are said to have been dispatched to protect this line from the increased guerilla activity in that region.

Renewed Nanking abductions increased the number of missing Chinese newspapermen to 15 when Faung Mou-hoo, advertising manager of the pro-Chungking *Shun Pao* was kidnapped from his home at 214/14 Yates Road.

The kidnappers, one of whom was armed, entered their victim's home and asked his wife whether he was in, saying that they had been sent by a colleague. The wife called her husband, and the kidnappers told him that his colleague wanted to see him.

The insistence of the trio aroused Mr. Faung's suspicion and he refused to leave. The armed man then produced his pistol and ordered the journalist, to dress himself and go with them.

Hwang Yoe-ching, sub-manager of the same organ, was kidnapped from his home in Yu Yuen Road recently.

Other persons, connected with the *Cheng Yien Pao* and *National Herald*, both pro-Chungking papers, also mysteriously disappeared. The disappearances started when Sze Pao-dai was asked to go to a hospital in the Western district. Nothing has been heard of him since. Twelve other employees of the two papers were next to be abducted, and according to Chinese sources, they were kidnapped by members of the new regime.

Bomb Fails to Explode

Further Nanking inspired lawlessness proved unsuccessful when a bomb aimed at a party of local bank officials failed to go off. The bomb in the form of a hand grenade was tossed from the Great World Amusement Center on Avenue Edward VII onto the bank car which was parked on the street nearby. After the grenade did not explode the tosser made good his escape through the Chiao Tung hotel.

Meanwhile, petitions by leading Chinese bankers and public organizations, according to the announcement of the Nanking Ministry of Police, brought about the release of more than 13 kidnapped Chinese bank employes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The released employes did not attend their offices but were given an indefinite period of sick leave following their 18-day detention by Wang's headquarters.

They are at present living with their families in their old dormitories along Jessfield Road where they are being closely watched by Japanese Gendarmerie and Nanking's police forces.

Relaxation of vice prosecution is anticipated in the French concession following a new agreement between French and Nanking authorities which provides for the handling of all cases of gambling and opium-smoking by the Nanking-controlled Second Special District Court. The agreement was made by Sun Shao-kang, president of the court, and the French Municipal Police.

It may be recalled that all cases of opium-smoking and gambling were formerly dealt with by the Shanghai Second Special District Court until a president named Yang committed a malfeasance of duty in handling such cases. Neglect of vice enforcement is again expected in view of the laxity of officials in other Nanking protected areas.

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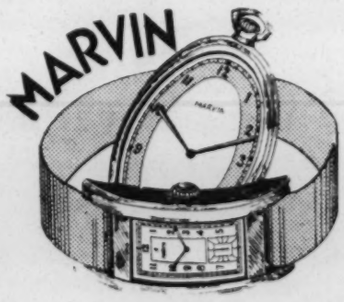

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An additional case of terrorism occured when a Tax Bureau employee of the Nanking regime narrowly escaped death at a bus stop. Chen Hu-hwei, the employee, was fired upon by a Chinese gunman but suffered only a slight scratch near the temple.

Twelve members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, including five foreigners, and 23 strikers were injured this week when about 50 striking wharf coolies at the Ewo Cotton Mills attacked the police in front of the mill.

Aufbau (German) N. Y.

Tsang Yang-fong, an accountant of the Shanghai Customs Bureau and reportedly an official of the Central Reserve Bank was hacked to death this week at his home in the French Concession by a gang by a gang of from five to seven unidentified terrorists.

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Elusive Cooperatives Bring Increased Hope For Success of China's Future

BY BERTRAM FOWLER

(Condensed from Survey Graphic and appearing in the Reader's Digest)

There is a new battle cry in China today. It is **Gung-ho**, and it means "Work together!" You can hear it, above the growl of the invader's artillery, in the whir of wheels, the clack of looms, resounding in compounds, dugouts, deserted temples, in hidden canyons and ruined villages from the wooded mountains of the far northwest to Fukien and Kwangtung in the southeast.

Gung-ho is China's answer to invasion and blockade. It is the slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, which have created a system of "guerrilla industry" to supply the fighting forces.

When the Japs swept in they took 90 percent of China's modern industry. Before them 60 million refugees retreated into the undeveloped interior where no industry existed. In that milling multitude were factory workers, mechanics, textile workers — skilled artisans now deprived of any outlet for their skill. But with them also was a sprinkling of technical experts—men like Rewi Alley, a New Zealander who has spent 16 years in China. He had been chief factory inspector in Shanghai, had served in flood and famine relief, had traveled through most of the provinces. The Chinese knew and trusted him.

Around Rewi Alley rallied the best of the leaders, Chinese and European. In their minds one fact emerged clearly. China's only hope of fighting the invader lay in guerrilla warfare. Why not guerrilla industry also—an industry as mobile and elusive as the army?

The problem was to utilize both the refugee craftsmen and the vast potential riches of the territories into which they were fleeing. A national organization of cooperatives was formed, with Rewi Alley as technical director. Back of them was the financial support of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Once organized, the pioneers posted their appeal to the refugees:

Come, workers who have been wandering in the war zones, unemployed workers and crippled soldiers! Come, you who have strength but no capital! Come, you who have skill but none to employ you! Let us drag the wealth from our soil—its gold, its iron and its coal. Let us use it to win the war and to build a new life for ourselves.

The appeal found nine blacksmiths in the northwest who had wandered hungry and hopeless for 150 miles along the railroad from Honan. All they had left was the tools they carried. Not one had equipment enough to set up a shop. An organizer brought them together and showed them how to pool their tools and form a cooperative. Thus was the first group started, just two years ago.

From coastal Kiangsu came a printer with seven assistants, their wives and children. They, too, had made their weary trek over hundreds of miles. In a village, resting with their few belongings, they saw the signs of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. They formed the second cooperative, which began to train new printers and to spread tidings of the movement.

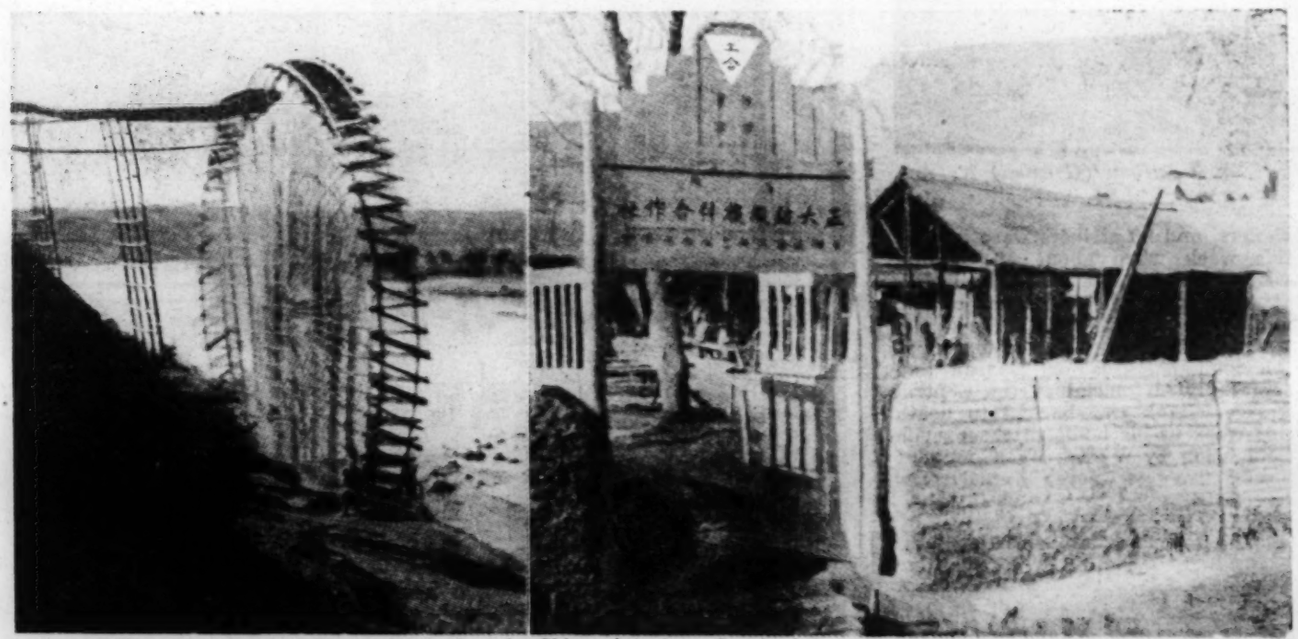
Everywhere the cooperatives set up tiny cotton gins, hand looms, primitive mining equipment. Along the rivers wheels began to turn to run machines and generators. The leaders laid out their pattern like a battle front.

The front lines are mobile enough to operate within the territory already held by the Japanese. In the occupied province of Hopeh women have formed a mending cooperative. Others, hiding in cellars and dugouts, knit socks on tiny, hand-operated machines; make sandals and padded coats under the shadow of Japanese guns. When Japanese troops get too close, the women strap portable sewing machines, knitting machines, shoemaking equipment to their backs and fade away like shadows. In another village they put down their machines and begin once more to produce.

Behind this front line are the weaving cooperatives which turn out blankets and cloth for uniforms; others which make candles and soap and shoes. Let a bomb drop and the workers are out before the dust has settled, fighting fires, salvaging materials from the wreckage, rebuilding their plants.

Still farther back from the invaded areas are the reserves consisting of heavy industries, mines, machine shops, foundries and the like, turning out looms and textile equipment, machinery for tanneries and for all the small industries which serve the army and the civilian population.

Cooperatives Point Way to Higher Standard of Living



Two examples of village cooperatives in China's interior. On the left is a waterwheel improvised for the use of a cooperative ironworks. On the right is a factory-village which manufactures machinery cooperatively.

Kiangsi province, in southeastern China, offers a vivid picture of what these reserve cooperatives are doing. To the south rise the hills with their deposits of tungsten, wolfram, iron and other minerals. To the north the country flattens out into rich plains. In all Kiangsi province there had never been any industry, light or heavy.

That is changed now. Along the banks of the river Kan, main artery of transport, the air is redolent with the perfume of camphorwood and sandalwood from the shops making boats to carry cooperative products to markets.

A machine shop in a farmhouse on the riverbank, turning out equipment for the other units, represents Kiangsi's real heavy industry. Yet it is as mobile in its own way as are the tiny guerrilla co-ops at the front. Day and night three boats are moored below it in the river. Let a scout come with word that the Japs are near and the machinery is hustled aboard to be poled to a new location.

Along the bluffs on either side of a canyon in northwestern China are rows of caves, every cave a cooperative. In

one are the lathes of a machine shop. In another you hear looms. In still another they make shoes. Over every cave is the red triangle with the symbol of **Gung-ho**, the sign that here is a typical industrial community of embattled China; too tough to be broken, too well hidden and protected to fear the bomber.

In the northwest, too, you will see the transportation cooperative, coiling its way along the winding road that skirts the river. There will be 150 mule carts in that column. Most of the carts are antiquated American cars, nothing left but wheels and chassis on which box bodies have been built. Mules take the place of vanished motors.

Farther north, where roads become mere trails, a column of camels and donkeys moves along the narrow paths, bearing wool for the looms fo China, that the soldiers may have blankets and coats.

When Mme. Chiang Kai-shek gave the cooperatives of the southeast an order for 10,000 padded overcoats and 10,000 suits of underwear it was filled in 15 days. An order for 15,000 towels and 15,000 pairs of socks took five days to fill. Until the co-operatives came into being, all blankets, if not woven in Shanghai, were imported. Now a million blankets are being woven on cooperative looms from native wools and colored by native dyes. The old crafts of China are coming to life.

Back of the working cooperatives lies an efficient organization. China is divided into five districts, each with its technicians and organizers. There are schools of accountancy to teach members of the smallest cooperative to keep a set of books. There are training courses for new members, recruited from refugee camps and hospitals.

The technicians watch the needs and gear the machinery to fit. Is sugar prohibitively high? The experts put the shops to turning out cane-crushing and sugar-refining machinery, the local farmers to growing more cane. In one area there is a profusion of castor oil shrubs. So technicians moved in, perfected methods for extracting the oil, and set up a soap industry.

It does not take much in American money to start an industrial co-operative in China, perhaps $7 per member. This outfits a group with simple machinery and starts production. Chinese bankers and the government have seen the soundness of the scheme and have lent money. From friends all over the world come further funds.' It is impressed upon the members of the cooperatives that the initial capital from outside sources is a loan, and repayment usually begins with production. In ten months last year the monthly output of the cooperatives jumped, in terms of North China currency, from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000.

Today if you buy a suitcase from a leather-working cooperative, it comes with the red triangle affixed and a slogan which reads: "Resist the enemy and build a new China." That is the spirit of the awakened China, ringing through the land with the about of **Gung-ho**. The cooperators are building beyond the present. They see before them, when the war is over, a gigantic task of rehabilitation. They have discovered how to utilize those riches that for centuries have mocked the poverty and misery of the Chinese. It is this promise that has caught the imagination of Lin Yutang and other champions of China's cause. They see in these guerrilla cooperatives the seeds of a new and more flourishing industrial system for China after the war.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

March 30

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, declared that the Lease and Lend Act recently signed by President Roosevelt will prove as decisive in its effect on the war in Asia as on the war in Europe. "President Roosevelt's reference to China in his recent broadcast has given the Chinese Government and people immense spiritual satisfaction, which is no less than the material aid which has been promised," the Ambassador said.

The first anniversary of the establishment of the Nanking Government was observed in Nanking. In a radio broadcast speech, "President" Wang Ching-wei reviewed the activities of the Nanking Government during the past year and reaffirmed its determination to cooperate in a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia. "With the Sino-Japanese basic treaty signed on November 30 of last year," said Wang Ching-wei, "we embarked on the great task of reconstructing China and bringing peace to East Asia."

***

March 31

In reply to the telegram sent him on March 18 by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt in a return telegram paid a tribute to the high morale and confidence of the Chinese people, despite the heavy sacrifices which they had to bear.

"Not on the battlefield but rather on the financial front will the war between China and Japan be settled," was the opinion of Mr. P. T. Chen, Secretary to Dr. H. H. Kung and Economic Research Director of the Central Bank of China, when interviewed by **Reuters.**

Chungking officially announced that the fighting in North Kiangsi is now nearing conclusion following the Chinese recapture of Fengsin, northwest of Nanchang. Chinese field dispatches claimed that only a small detachment of Japanese troops remains in the area northwest of Kwanchiao, and this is reported to be completely surrounded. Meanwhile, Chinese recapture of Szean in Northwestern Chekiang as well as Liyang and Changchucheng in Southern Kiangsu was also confirmed in Chinese military circles. In the battle of Chapu, in north Chekiang, facing Hangchow Bay, the Chinese claimed to have inflicted a total of more than 500 Japanese casualties.

The **Sao Tang Pao,** organ of the Chinese army, hailed the victories in Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Hupeh as showing the growing strength of the Chinese army, and also as demonstrating the inability of the Japanese army to make further headway in China.

Chungking officially announced that the British Government has agreed to build the section of the new Yunnan-Burma railroad running from Lashio to the Burma border.

***

April 1

The main aims of China's present economic efforts, according to **Havas,** are progressively to attain self-sufficiency in her military supplies, and the establishment of directed economy.

The Shanghai Municipal Council shall be composed for a limited period of four Chinese, three British, three Americans, three Japanese, one German and two members of other nationalities subject to the agreement of other interested powers, following an accord reached by the consular representatives of the three powers with a preponderance of interest in the International Settlement—Great Britain, America and Japan, according to the statement made by Mr. Godfrey Philips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the S. M. C.

Prince Konoye denied any cabinet reshuffle as a sequel to the appointment of Mr. Masatsune Ogura as Minister Without Portfolio.

***

April 2

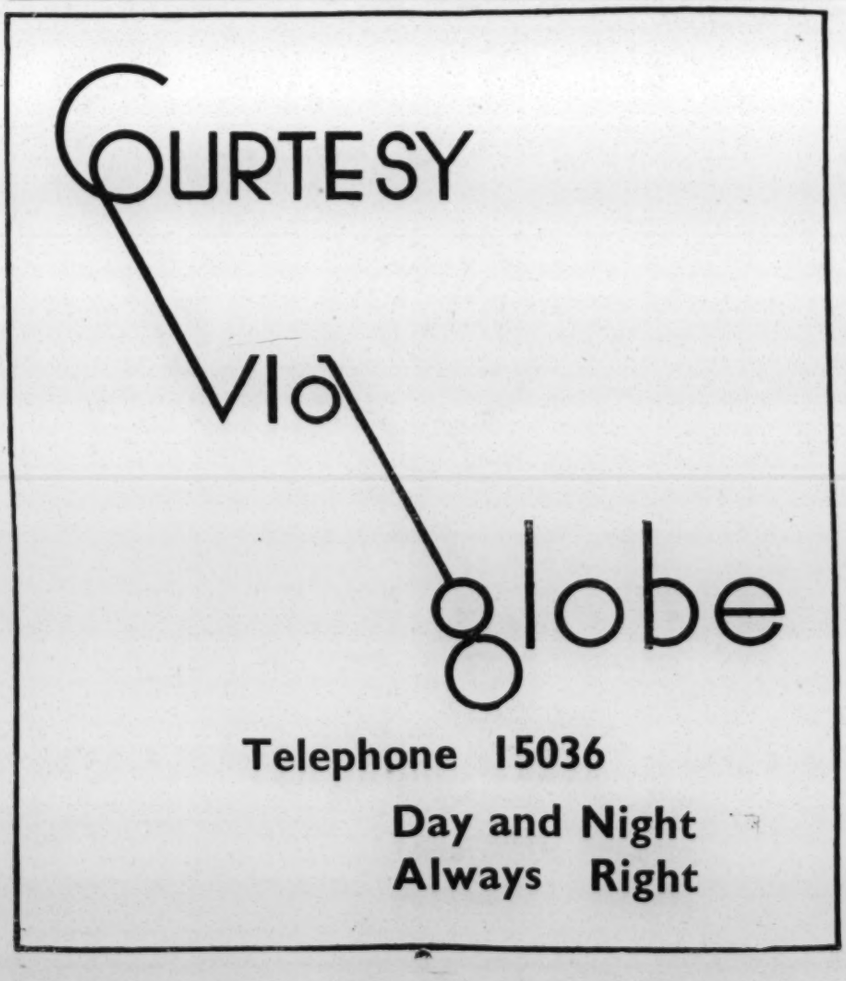
The Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was formally closed in Chungking. An important manifesto reasserting China's determination to continue her resistance until victory has been achieved was read at the closing ceremony which was held after the eleventh regular meeting. The manifesto said that even during an unprecedented war the Government was doing its utmost to promote a Democratic government and constitutionalism. The Government, it added, has decided to carry out economic control to safeguard the people's livelihood during the war and unity in military command and discipline must be strictly maintained. Among the numerous decisions adopted were: the creation of Food and Trade Ministries to replace the present Foreign Trade Commission and National Food Administration under the Executive Yuan: new appointments including Gen. Wu Te-chen as the Secretary-General of the C.E.C., Dr. Wang Chung-hui as Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defence Council, and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; the expulsion of Mr. Liu Ya-tzu as member of the Central Supervisory Committed and the Kuomintang for violation of Party discipline. A three-year Plan for war-time reconstruction will be inaugurated immediately. A five-year plan for the promotion of mass education will also be inaugurated.

Pushing further eastward from the Kaoan-Fengsin sector, Chinese troops occupied Wanshowkung, a strategic point 15 miles west of Nanchang, the official **Central News Agency** reported.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, stressed the essentially Democratic nature of China's social and governmental structure for many centuries and also the fact that China was the first Asiatic country to overthrow monarchy and insitute a republic.

The Japanese report that Chinese troops have crossed the Yunnan-Indo-China border and entered Laokay, Indo-China border town opposite Hokow on the Red River, was officially denied in Chungking.

Pope Pius XII and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, discussed Russia's relations with Japan and China in connection with the Vatican's missionary problem. Reliable sources believed that Mr. Matsuoka suggested that the Holy See should remove any support to China which would tend to



aid Russia there, as long as Communism implied atheism.

⁂

April 3

The appointment of Dr. Quo Tai-chi as China's new Foreign Minister was interpreted by many circles in Chungking as a further indication of the close relations between Britain and China, since Dr. Quo has been generally regarded as being extremely successful in London. Dr. Quo will be expected to return to China by way of America where he will confer with President Roosevelt on various problems relating to American British and Chinese cooperation. Reliable London sources, meanwhile, said that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, will succeed Dr. Quo Tai-chi as Chinese Ambassador to London.

Japanese naval authorities were reported to be establishing naval bases in Chusan along the Chekiang Coast and on the Tsungming Island. Attended by the Commander of the Japanese China Fleet and the commander of the Japanese naval forces in Shanghai, a military conference was also said to have been held in Tinghai, off the east Chekiang Coast in the vicinity of Chusan.

The National Cooperative Conference, convened by the Ministry of Social Affairs, was formally opened in Chungking. Mr. Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Affairs, presided.

After a fortnight's fighing, Chinese troops operating along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border have not only routed the Japanese and recaptured all lost positions, but have also occupied several Japanese strongholds, reported **Kuomin.**

⁂

April 4

Despite his previous denial, the Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, carried out a sudden and drastic shake-up in his Cabinet's key economic posts. Imperial sanction was given to him for his appointment of Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Navy Minister, as Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, acting Governor of the Asia Deveplopment Board, as President of the Planning Board. Admiral Toyoda replaced Mr. Ichizo Koba-Yashi and Gen. Suzuki took over the post formerly held by Mr. Nalki Hoshino, reported **United Press** from Tokyo.

President Roosevelt disclosed that he would discuss aid to China with Dr. Lauchlin Currie, his administrative assistant.

General Ho Ying-chin, China's War Minister, characterized the Chinese North Kiangsi victory as an "Unprecedented strategic success since the War." The Chinese High Command, it was understood, has wired the Cantonese commanders, Generals Lo Tso-ying and Hsueh Yueh, congratulating them on the reported victory. The **Central News Agency**, meanwhile, reported that Chinese troops advancing towards Anyi, north-west of Nanchang, recaptured Sunpu, a town south of Anyi.

Under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese National Glider Association was inaugurated in Chungking.

⁂

April 5

Japanese sources reported that Japanese financial and business circles have welcomed a reshuffle of key Government economic posts.

Emphasizing the solidarity of Sino-Soviet friendship, the **Central Daily News** said editorially that "since Russia is able to maintain a continuity of her policy in Europe—where international relations are far more complicated than they are in Asia—there cannot be the slightest doubt that the U.S.S.R. will coninue to extend its assistance to China, struggling for her national independence."

A three-year war-time economic reconstruction program was adopted at the recent Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, reported **Kuomin.** This program will be carried out during the period from Jan. 1, 1942, to Dec. 31, 1944, it was planned.

Chungking officially denied the Japanese allegation to the effect that the Chinese Ambassadors in Washington and Moscow were about to be replaced.

Who's Who in China

Huang Chi-luh, government official and party worker, born in Suiyung, Szechwan, 1899; obtained M. A. Degree from the College of Political Science, Ohio University, U.S.A., 1913; chairman of the

Huang Chi-luh
黃季陸

Legislative Committee of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Headquarters in Canton; head of the Fourth Department of the National Military Affairs Commission; vice-minister of the Ministry of Interior; professor of political science of the National Chung Shan University, Canton; now, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Kuomintang; staff of the San Min Youth Corps Headquarters in Chungking; chief director of the Szechuan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters in Chengtu; address: Szechuan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters in Chengtu, Szechuan, China.

La Revue Nationale Chinoise

The French language monthly dealing largely with Far Eastern affairs in its latest issue for April features a number of articles. "Indochina-Thailand" by Jacques Brissac, an extensive study of relations between the two countries since the end of the 19th century; "Chinese periodicals" by J. de Leffe and B. Tchang, a survey based on an exhibition organized by the students of the Theological Seminary of the Jesuits in Zikawei; "Around a disaster", the collapse of France explained by an unnamed but well informed authority; "Junks and Sampans of the Upper Yangtze" by R.G.R. Worcester, of the China Maritime Customs; "Love Letters of a Chinese Lady", sequel of a serial started in the last issue. In addition, the Revue Nationale Chinoise contains other valuable information.

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Men and Events

Members of Shanghai Community Church gave a farewell tea and reception for the Reverend John Lyon Caughey, pastor, and Mrs. Caughey, who are planning to depart for the U. S. April 22.

*

B. W. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. here, is scheduled to depart for the U. S. May 3 on the President Pierce. While in the U. S. he will visit his children who are with relatives in Iowa.

*

Yu Ya-ching, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and wellknown commercial leader here, who departed for Hongkong some time ago has gone to Chungking. After an inspection of industrial conditions in West and Southwest China, Mr. Yu plans to return here by way of the Burma Road and Rangoon.

*

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived in Singapore on April 12, where he will confer with British military and aviation commanders as well as officials of the Straits Settlements including Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor. He departed from Shanghai three weeks ago but stopped over in Hongkong to confer with the British Commander in Chief for the Far East, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

*

Count Louis D. Robien has been appointed French Ambassador to China by the Vichy Government, according to Kuomin report from Chungking April 12. Count Robien will succeed the present Ambassador, M. Henri Cosme. Mr. Cosme is now is Peiping where he and Mrs. Cosme went following a trip to Chungking, Hongkong and Shanghai. It was reported some time ago that he might be appointed French Ambassador to Moscow.

*

K. P. Chen, former General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and director of the Foreign Trade Commission, but more recently General Manager of Universal Trading Corporation of New York and Chungking is scheduled to be appointed Minister of Trade, according to reports from Chungking published in the local Chinese papers last week. Mr. Chen recently returned to Chungking from the United States.

*

All White Russians residing in North China who desire to to travel to Shanghai in future will be compelled by the Japanese Authorities to present themselves to a Japanese controlled Russian Emigres Committee prior to obtained permission to make the trip, according to a **Havas** report from Tientsin. All Russian emigres before departure will be compelled to explain their reason for the trip and must prove that the trip is justified. Russian emigres residing in Shanghai will be required to follow the same procedure before obtaining visas to travel to North China.

*

The Chinese contractors in charge of construction of the new Yunnan-Burma Railroad have mobilized 150,000 nation of the roabed, tunnels and tive workers to accelerate construcbridges. Some 60,000 of the workers are women. The roadbed, tunnels, and bridges will be constructed from East to West, while the steel rails, which will be imported from the United States by way of Rangoon, will be laid from Lashio or West to East. The Kunming-Kutsing section of the Szechuen Yunnan Railroad was opened for traffic on April 1. The section is 610 kilometers in length and extends from Kunming, capital of Yunnan, to Kutsing in Northeastern Yunnan.

Carl Myers, an experienced relief worker, will shortly come to China to join Walter Wessellius, recently appointed director of the American Red Cross, in conducting war relief operations in China. Mr. Myers will serve as assistant in distribution of Red Cross medical, clothing and food supplies which have already arrived or are en route. He had experience with the Red Cross during the World War in Siberia and also in the U. S. He is scheduled to sail from San Francisco April 23. From Honolulu he will fly to Hongkong and Chungking.

*

Hugh Byas, for many years correspondent in Tokyo for the **New York Times** and the **London Times**, departed from Japan last week for the U. S. He went to Japan in 1914 and for many years was editor of the **Japan Advertiser**, American paper in Tokyo. He resigned recently when the paper was sold to Japanese interests. Mr. Byas has been succeeded by Otto Tolischus, who previously was stationed in Berlin. Tolischus was forced to leave Germany because of the displeasure of Nazi officialdom over some of the dispatches he had sent to the **New York Times**.

*

James Roosevelt, son of the President, is scheduled to depart from San Francisco by Clipper plane on April 19, bound for Chungking. From Chungking he will fly to India and then to Cairo, according to report. The Chinese Embassy in Washington announced April 12 that visas had been granted to James Roosevelt and to Major Gerald Thomas, who is Assistant Naval Attache to the American Embassy in London. According to a report from Hollywood April 11, James Roosevelt who is the President's eldest son, had applied for a license to marry Miss Romells Schneider. They were scheduled to be married on Tuesday, April 15. Miss Schneider formerly was a nurse.

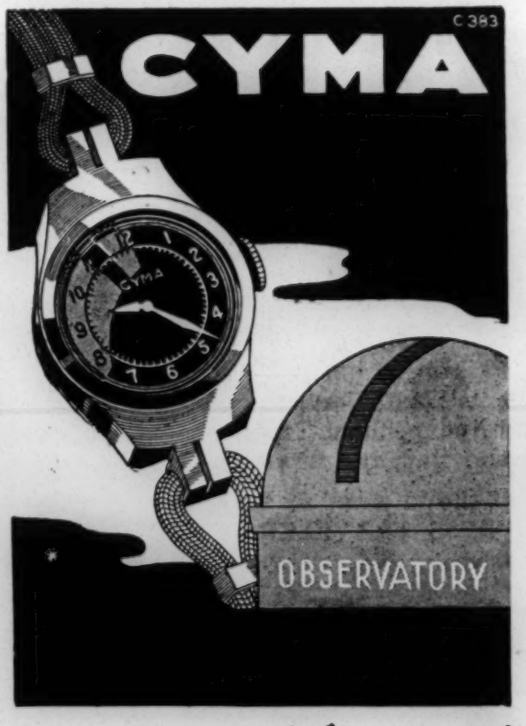
The Japanese Military Authorities at Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo announced April 12 that Japanese and Korean colonists numbering 162,000 had settled in Manchukuo between 1937 and 1940. The number of households was 48,000 of which 22,000 were Japanese and the remainder Koreans. The number of Japanese who settled in Manchukuo was 63,500. In addition to settlers 40,000 members of Japanese Boys and Youths Volunteer Corps and 21,000 members of Labor Service Corps arrived in Manchukuo.

*

Between 100 and 200 members of the police department of the International Settlement were mobilized on the nights of April 9 and April 10, when Chen Kung-po, mayor of Shanghai Municipal Government, was host at two banquets given to members of the Foreign Consular body and leading Foreign residents. Police not only stationed men inside the Park Hotel, but also on all the streets surrounding the block. All motor cars, buses, tram cars, and rickshas in the vicinity were stopped and inspected.

*

The Chapei Water and Power Company, which the Japanese military authorities bombed and then seized, during the Sino-Japanese hostilites, has increased its capacity for the production of electricity from 25,000 kilowatts to 37,500, according to a report in the Japanese paper, **Tairiku Shimpo** on April 1. The Chapei power plant is located on the Whangpoo River about midway between Shanghai and Woosung. It was equipped with machinery purchased from the Skoda Works, well known Czechoslovakian concern. Since the seizure of the plant by the Japanese miltary, it has been operated by the Central China Electricity and Waterworks Company , which also operates other plants in this part of the country which were taken over by Japanese military.



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Judge of the United States Court for China, Milton J. Helmick last week sentenced Private First Class of the United States Marines, Gerald E. Casement to life imprisonment on McNeil Island for murder of 15-months-old Floyd Allan Sebastion, Jr., on March 13. Judge Helmick found Casement guilty of murder in the second degree. The murdered boy was the child of Casement's wife by another man previous to Casement's marriage to the woman.

•

The newly formed Chinese Art Council held its first dinner at the American Club on the evening of April 11. The program included an exhibition of color films of Peiping architecture by Dr. Albert Von Miorini. The film included reels of the Forbidden City and temples and streets scenes inside the wall and an additional reel taken of temples outside the wall. A third reel showed scenery on the Lwan River in Jehol Province. Following the Peiping pictures some Paramount Newsreels were shown. Major Arthur Bassett, Vice-Chairman, presided and some 80 members and guests were present.

•

Matsuoka's trip to Europe was well press-agented, but for some reason, the Japanese newspapermen neglected to mention their Foreign Minister's last advice to his own countrymen, prior to departing from Osaka. He told his fellow countrymen that "incalculable harm" to Japanese diplomacy had resulted from the thoughtless conduct of Japanese toward foreign visitors in Japan. He said that there had been numerous cases where Japanese had acted rudely toward foreigners "under the misguided impression that such behavior was in line with patriotism." He said that it formerly had been a traditional trait of of the Japanese to treat foreigners with kindness, and expressed the hope there would be no more "incidents reflecting on the good name of the Yamato race...."

•

Earl Browder, leader of the Communist Party in the United States, enterd a federal penitentiary on March 27 to serve a sentence of four years for using a false passport in making a foreign trip, presumably to Russia and other European countries. Mr. Browder admitted in court that he had used a false passport in making his trip, and was sentenced about 15 months ago. The case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court but the judges of the highest American Tribunal refused to reopen the case. The **New Masses**, organ of the American Communist Party, published in its Feb. 25 issue a reprint of an address which Mr. Browder had delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the paper. The article was accompanied by an editorial which charged that Browder's conviction was due to a desire "to put him behind prison bars in order to prevent him from telling the truth." Browder was born in Kansas City, Missouri and spent considerable time in China during the Nationalist Revolution in 1927.

Two well known American pilots arrived in Manila this week—Clyde Pangborn and Bert Balchen—at the controls of two powerful Consolidated bombers. The planes were scheduled for the British at Singapore and it was expected that British crews would take delivery at Manila. Pangborn was he first man to fly the Pacific and Balchen was chief pilot of the Byrd Expediion to the South Pole. The big bombers were flown to Manila by way of Honolulu. Apparently they were the first American planes, scheduled for the defense of Singapore.

•

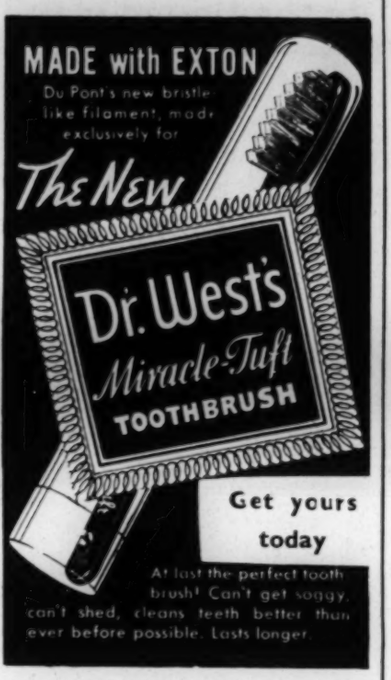
The Paramount Film Company was forced to invest Yen 765,000 in Japanese national war bonds, according to an article in the **Kobe Shimbun.** It was stated that J. B. Albeck and his Japanese assistant, Yukihiko Tamura, had spent more than a half year in trying to induce the Japanese authorities to permit them to remit the money to the United States, but without success. The head office was reluctant to leave the money in Japan because of the crisis in Japanese-American relations, but finally received authorization to invest the money in Japanese war bonds.

•

A Chinese Federation of Air-Gliders was organized in Chungking on April 4. The chairman is General Chiang Kai-shek, who delivered an address emphasizing the importance of gliding. He also presented decorations to two brothers, Wei Ting Lieh and Wei Ting Chih, who recently flew from Chengtu to Chungking, a distance of 120 miles, in gliders. Choh Tse Jau, Vice-Chairman of glider organization and Secretary General of the Chinese Air Mission, announced a five year plan to encourage glider flights. Li Ta Chin said that 22 boys and three girls are now enrolled in training classes. The gilders are being built in China of Chinese materials and 40 will be completed by next September, he said.

•

Walter Duranty, longtime correspondent for **The New York Times** in Moscow, spent several days in Japan early in the present month on his way home to the United States from Russia. It was his first trip to the Far East. In an interview in the **Japan Times and Advertiser** (Japanese owned and edited) Mr. Duranty said he was impressed by the smooth-running trains, their clock-like schedules, the cleanliness of the cars and the modernity of Tokyo buildings. Referring to Yugoslavia, Mr. Dnuranty said that geographical considerations gave the small country an advantage because southern and central Yugoslavia offered strong defensive positions. He said that the chances of Matsuoka bringing about better relations between Japan and the USSR "were not bad." Referring to Russian policy, Mr. Duranty said that the whole basis of Soviet policy toward Japan as well as to the Balkans, was to stay out of war. He said that Russia would not enter the war unless attacked.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In the United States Court for China

ZOIA ROSENBACH ISAKSON, *Plaintiff,* vs. GREGORY ISAKSON, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4582 Civil No. 2461 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, March 28, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 28th day of March, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of March, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of March, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was Flood Building, Room 588, San Francisco, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of March, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

Charles William Tombs, member of the editorial staff of **The China Weekly Review,** who departed from Shanghai two weeks ago, has arrived in Singapore where he will undergo training for service in the British Navy. Mr. Tombs was born in Australia in 1908 and attended the Wagin State School

Mr. C. W. Tombs

until the age of 17 when he went to sea as an apprentice with the Australian Commonwealth line. After four years service he resigned to join the **Liverpool Daily Courier** and later the **Liverpool Evening Express** as sub-editor, where he served for three years. Mr. Tombs came to Shanghai in 1932 and covered the Sino-Japanese hostilities of that period for the **Shanghai Times.** Later he resigned to become city editor and editorial writer on **The China Press.** In recent months he also served as night cable editor of the **North-China Daily News** and was severely injured in the rioting at the Shanghai Race Course, following the attempted assassination of W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Council by the chairman of the Japanese Ratepayers Association.

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Edgar Snow's New Book Describes China War From Lukouchiao to End of 1941

BY B. D. CAUSEY JR.

THE BATTLE FOR ASIA. By Edgar Snow. Random House, New York, 1941. xii, 431 pages with illustrations and maps. U.S.$3.75.

This is a book which will deservedly attract attention because of the author's long experience as a journalist in the Orient and his reputation as a keen observer of affairs in this part of the world. More comprehensive in scope than his widely read "Red Star Over China," it is a survey of the war in China, from its outbreak at Lukouchiao in July, 1937, down to the end of 1940. And because more recently than he wrote there has arisen the threat of civil war between the Communists and the Nationalist Government his detailed and sympathetic description of what the Eighth Route Army and the Fourth Army have contributed to China's war effort draws special attention.

Of what concern is the "Battle for Asia" to people in the Anglo-Saxon countries? Simply that the war in China stands in the foreground of the world struggle of democracy against dictatorship and as a test case, has demonstrated through almost four years of struggle that democracy can fight the more effectively of the two. Not that the author claims China to be a real democracy. The vitality of such democracy as the people have developed during the war has saved the nation from decisive defeat. That a defeat of Japan has not been brought nearer, however, has been due to the degree China has failed to bring about a complete and democratic mobilization of her resources, human and material. Hope for the future lies in the realization of the words of Chiang Kai-shek, pronounced last year, "What we aim to establish is a thorough going democracy".

Humanitarian Feeling

Mr. Snow has been an eyewitness of much of the war—the 1937 summer days in Peiping found him on hand to observe the start of the war. In the fall of 1937 he had a ring-side seat for the battle which for several months raged around Shanghai. He has lived through narrow escapes in the Japanese air-bombing of Chungking. And he tells of his visit to the Communist "capital" of Yenan, and reunion with his old friends of the Eighth Route army. Throughout, the reader is impressed by his deep humanitarian feeling, his love for the cause of democracy and passion for social justice.

In the China scene he sees much that is encouraging, even if there are, as well, discouraging factors. On the bright side stands the development of Indusco, the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, which has helped China survive the Japanese blockade and the loss of large industrial centers. The author shows the part which he and his wife had in laying the plans for the movement, in the Spring of 1938, but gives complete credit to Rewi Alley, the prime mover, who left his position with the Shanghai Municipal Council to see the idea put into operation. The story of this extraordinary man's career and his indefatigable energy in establishing and spreading Indusco form one of the most interesting sections of the book.

Also, as readers would anticipate, the author finds another bright spot in the China scene in those regions where the Communists have organized a real people's resistance to the Japanese invaders, and have shown that such resistance is the most effective which China has offered during the course of the war. Here Mr. Snow tells the story of the Fourth Army, which so recently was attacked by Nationalist forces. When the Red army marched from Kiangsi to the Northwest, it left behind a small rear guard under Han Ying, which managed to survive in the mountains of Kiangsi and Fukien despite the efforts of the Nationalist forces to wipe it out. It was the remnant of this which emerged in 1938 to take the leadership in guerilla warfare behind the Japanese lines in the Yangtze valley as the new Fourth Army.

Critical of Kuomintang

On the other hand, the treatment of the Kuomintang is much briefer and highly critical. He raises the question: how long can a government continue to claim to be "national" and "united" which officially denies the existence of a party, whese withdrawal of support could at any time expose it to disaster? He finds elements in it more concerned with the rising democratic influence in China which threatens their material interests than with Japanese imperialism. He accuses it of keeping large numbers of troops immobilized in reserve in order to keep a political balance of power, a measure it is forced to follow because it does not feel quite secure.

While he has believed, from the beginning of the war, that China had the power to resist and ultimately defeat Japan, he does not dismiss the possibility of a Japanese victory, unless China resorts to real democratic mobilization. The Western Powers, now faced by a direct Japanese threat, should not hesitate to join in a solid front with China against Japanese military imperialism. But to attain success the democratic front should adopt without any further hesitation a dynamic strategy which would bring all its resources and strength into the contest—an everwhelming combination. For America what does this mean? That strategy would mean treating China as an equal, immediately negotiating a new equal treaty which would cancel all the old inequalities and could include mutual guarantees of democratic rights. For Great Britain, this new strategy would mean discarding what remains of old imperialism, giving heed to the clamors of various parts of her empire for freedom or at least equality, and thus winning their voluntary and complete support in a struggle which then would really have as its goal the overthrow of the opponents of democracy.

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In the United States Court for China

WALTER NORMAN RUSSELL, *Plaintiff*, vs. LILA LEVOVNA ZIMMERMAN RUSSELL, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4584 Civil No. 2463 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 4, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 3rd day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 724½-12th Street, San Diego, California, United States of America.

Now, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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Japanese Monopolize Tobacco Purchase

A report in the **Shanghai Mainichi** on April 3 said that the North China Tobacco Company and the North China Toa Tobacco Company, both Japanese controlled, have practically monopolized the purchase of leaf-tobacco from Chinese farmers in the tobacco-producing areas of Shantung. It was claimed that British and American tobacco interests were practically barred from the market. The report alleged that of the 32,000,000,000 cigarettes consumed in North China, 18,500,000,000 are produced in Japanese cigarette factories or in Chinese factories which are controlled by the Japanese. Former Chinese-owned factories in the Hongkew and Chapei areas, which are now operated by the Japanese, also ship large quantities of cigarettes to North China, stated the report in the Japanese paper.

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In the United States Court for China

ALVIN TAYLOR PARKER, *Plaintiff*, vs. MARGARET REVA PARKER, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4585 Civil No. 2464 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 7th, 1941 WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 7th day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon; "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, nor has she resided in China for the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 4524, Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, United States of America.

Now, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order: otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK.
Judge.

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